Beautiful Homes.
A Suburban City of
Tropico

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico and
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Only 18 Minutes
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Center of Los Angeles.

THE TROPICO SENTINEL

VOL. I. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1911. NO. 5.

TROPICO CITY CHARTER.

The Document Is Now in the Hands of the Tropico Board of Trustees.

In a lock box at the Bank ofTropico lies the charter of the City of Tropico. It may be seen by any doubters or interested parties any Thursday night at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees. We herewith reproduce as fully as space will allow, the contents of this document.

"Extract from Minute Book 44, pages 193-194, of the Board of Supervisors. Members present; R. W. Pridham, C. D. Manning, H. D. McCabe, S. A. Butler, and C. J. Nellis and H. J. Lelande, clerk.

"In the incorporation of the City of Tropico and election of officers, upon motion of Supervisor Manning duly seconded and carried by the following vote, towit: Ayes, Supervisors Manning, McCabe, Butler, Nellis, Pridham: Noes, it is ordered that the following be and same is hereby adopted:—

Whereas: At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, held on the 14th day of February, 1911 a good and sufficent petition in due form, signed by O. B. Spear and sixty-one others, qualified electors of the county of Los Angeles and residing within the limits of the proposed corporation, praying for the incorporation of the town of Tropico, in said county, as a city of the sixth class, said petition having attached thereto the affidavit of three qualified electors residing within the limits of the proposed corporation was presented and read; and an affidavit having been filed herein showing that said petition and a notice stating the time when said petition would be presented to the board, had been duly published as provided by law; and

Whereas, upon said hearing on the 14th day of February, 1911, said board did duly establish and define the boundaries of said proposed corporation as follows:

(1) Here follows the technical description of the boundaries which we have shortened, but which is in substance: Bounded on the north by westerly line of Watts subdivision and the southerly line of Edendale; on the east by the westerly line of lot 45 of Watt's Subdivision; on the south by the south line of Watt's Subdivision and northerly line of Robert Devine's tract, in other words, by the northerly line of Robert Devine's tract and Forest Lawn cemetery; on the west by the City of Los Angeles, being the westerly line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

And did ascertain and determine that the number of inhabitants residing within the said boundaries as established and defined was one thousand, and

Whereas, said Board of Supervisors did on the 14th day of February, 1911, order an election to be held within said proposed corporation on the 7th day of March, 1911, for the purpose of detrmining whether the same shall become incorporated, and did give due and legal notice thereof in the manner and for the length of time required by law; and

Whereas, in pursuance of said order said notice and said proceedings, an election was duly held within said boundaries on the 7th day of March, 1911, and the returns thereof duly made and forwarded to said Board of Supervisors, which said returns and the votes cast at said election were, by said Board of Supervisors for the Monday next succeeding said election to-wit: the 13th of March, 1911, duly canvassed; and

Whereas, Upon said canvass it appears that a majority of the votes cast at said election are for the incorporation of Tropico;

Now therefore, it is ordered and this board by its said order does declare that all that territory situated in the County of Los Angeles embraced within the boundaries heretofore described in this order, is a duly incorporated municipal corporation of the sixth class, under the name and style of the "City of Tropico.,,

It also appears upon the canvass of said votes that C. A. Bancroft, E. W. Richardson, C. C. Rittenbouse, Daniel Webster and John Hobbs received, severally the largest number of votes cast for member of the Board of Trustees; that, S. M. Street received the highest number of votes cast for clerk; that, John A. Logan and J. L. Fishback received the highest number of votes cast for treasurer and marshall, respectively. The aforesaid are declared elected.

Following this is the official confirmation by the county Clerk duly witnessed and sealed.

Attached to the above, bearing the large gilt seal of the State of California is the certification of the Secretary of State of the legality of the proceedings and copy of the incorporation of the Board of Supervisors: It follows:

State of California, Department of State.

I, Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of the State of California, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of incorporation of the City of Tropico and the election of officers with the certified copy of original now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof, also that this authentication is in due form and by the proper officers. Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State at my office in Sacramento, Cal., the 15th day of March, A. D. 1911.

FRANK C. JORDAN,
(Seal) Secretary of State.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT TROPICO METHODIST CHURCH.

Corner Central & Palmer Ave.

Rev. H. B. Ireland and wife of Kansas City who are members of the Interdenominational association of evangelists arrived at Tropico, Tuesday, p. m. from Bakersfield, California, where they have just closed a series of meetings which were the greatest in the history of the church. They have had great success in all their preceeding meetings in the conference.

Rev. Ireland is consecrated and intensely in earnest. There is no claptrap but a straight forward presentation of Gospel truth. He "loves men" and has had great success in his work among them. Straight forward, manly way with his audience. The first service here he won the hearts of every one present. His wife plays the melophone, giving a solo each evening.

While here, they will be backed by a large chorus and several instruments.

Service begins each evening at 7:30 with a 30 minutes song service. If you attend one of these you will come again. Rev. Ireland has few equals as a chorus leader.

Services at 2:30 and 7:30 each day, except Saturdays with four cottage prayer meetings each day at 9:30.

Sunday will be a great day; Rev. Ireland will preach at 11 a. m. and Mrs. Ireland will play the Holy City on the melophone. At 2:30 there will be a mass meeting for young people and Rev. Ireland will give his famous illustrated lecture and at 7:30 after a great song service he will again preach and Mrs. Ireland will play.

The public are cordially invited.

ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN.

The members of the chamber of commerce at a late meeting dedicated to give an entertainment in the near future and a committee was appointed to prepare the program as follows: C. A. Pancroft, H. D. Roberson, Geirge H. Freidgen, F. R. Jones and C. H. Cushing.

TROPICO PEOPLE INJURED.

In a runaway accident at Imperial last Monday, Miss Cora Hickman and R. Z. Imler of Park avenue, were injured, the latter sustaining two broken ribs and Miss Hickman suffering a lacerated scalp. Mr. Imler was thrown from the carriage onto the railing of a bridge and Miss Hickman was thrown over the bridge into the water fifteen feet below, striking her head in the fall, on some sharp projection.

Mr. Imler is being cared for by Mrs. D. H. Imler at Park avenue, but Miss Hickman remained at Imperial.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS

The secretary of the chamber of commerce was requested at its recent meeting to communicate with the Pacific Electric Railway and ask that the name Tropico be put on all Glendale cars, as a great deal of delay is caused by strangers coming here, waiting for Tropico cars.

The secretary was also requested to ask the Southern Pacific Railway to beautify and improve the depot grounds.

Many other matters were disposed of and now that the town is incorporated the chamber of commerce is going to take a lively interest in civic affairs. The officers are F. H. Davis, president; C. A. Bancroft, first vice-president; C. R. Carmack, second vice-president; S. M. Street, secretary.

The committee on membership consists of E. W. Richardson, W. R. Light, and E. L. Young.

J. J. Burke will build your house for you at a figure that will surprise you. For quality of his work you need only examine many handsome, up-to-date residences on Blanche avenue, which he has built. Call on him and let him figure with you.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Hallick on Moore avenue, Tuesday, March 21, at 2:30 p.m. Subject, "Africa."

EVANGELISTS OF WORLD-WIDE FAME

Rev. and Mrs. Ireland
Who are Conducting Revival Services in Tropico, and Are Meeting with Much Success

CITY BRIEFS

Gas mains are being laid on all side streets.

Mrs. Teschner of San Francisco is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. B. Spear.

Now the election is over business is settling down and we predict a very busy summer.

Mr. A. R. Bombard has returned from a sojourn in Nevada and is now visiting his parents.

Knox-a-Cold relieves colds and La Grippe in one day. 25c boxes at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Rare opportunities in neckwear novelties at Williams' Dry Goods Store, 4th and Glendale ave.

Jesse Bright, wife and two children are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bright of Central ave.

Try Nyal's Cherry Compound for coughs and colds. 25c and 50c bottles at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Thos. Harrison and son expect to put on an auto truck, making two trips each day between here and Los Angeles.

Flaxons, dimities and organdies in plain, stripes, and figures. Williams' Dry Goods Store, 4th and Glendale avenue.

A complete assortment of Waterman Fountain Pens, each one guaranteed, at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Ben Elfgin of the Tropico Market is building a new bungalow in the Richardson tract.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company. Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

Jesse D. Dyer of Glendale has been drawn on the term trial jury in Judge McCormick's court in Los Angeles.

Nyal's Dyspepsia Tablets relieves indigestion and all forms of stomach disorders. Sold only at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale

Mr. and Mrs. Lee who purchased of Mrs. Earley a cottage on Tropico avenue recently, have moved into their new home.

Mr. George Valdez and family of Los Angeles have moved to the corner of Tropico and Brand. They are having a residence built on Alberto and Gardena in the Richardson tract.

Mrs. Jacob Bernhardt of Shelton, Neb., visited Mr. and Mrs. Meyers of Central avenue the past week. They are spending the winter in Southern California.

Order your ice by phone from The Tropico Ice Company. Sunset 291, Home phone 523. H. G. Van Meter, manager, with headquarters at Tropico Mercantile.

Closing out three dozen children's galatea and gingham dresses at less than manufacturer's prices. Williams' Dry Goods Store, 4th and Glendale avenue.

Mrs. A. A. Lloyd of 1266 Cypress avenue has opened up dressmaking parlors at her residence where she does all kinds of sewing at reasonable rates.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pollock and daughters who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Carmack have returned to their home in Indiana. Mrs. Carmack and Mrs. Pollock are sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tiffany of Tropico avenue entertained Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. Richard Tiffany of Los Angeles. Five hundred was played and delightful refreshments were served.

Clocks in need of repairing will be called for, delivered and guaranteed for on year. A full line of jewelry, silverplate, watches, clocks, etc., awaits your inspection. Charges are moderate. J. A. Grant, Tropico.

Mrs. D. M. Stuart of National City is visiting Mrs. Samuel Ayers of Central avenue. Mr. Stuart who is now on the list of retired ministers, was formerly minister of the Presbyterian church here.

Mr. John Root who went East last fall with his father to buy farm land returned Monday. His father beat him back three weeks.

Now that the rains are over for a time, you should plant all the flowers, roses and trees, etc., that you intend putting in the ground. The Sunset Nurseries at the corner of San Fernando Road and Brand Boulevard have everything that you will desire in the line of nursery stock. It is good to see the fine display of potted plants, trees, shrubs, etc., that Messrs. Roberson and Moser have in their nursery.

J. J. Burke, the contractor of Blanche avenue, has the six-room residence of S. E. Brown on the same street well on the way toward completion. Of the dozen or more fine, up-to-date residences erected in the Davenport tract in less than two years, Mr. Burke has built five, including his own at 1261 Blanche avenue.

Miss Alma Stone is recovering from a severe cold, having been confined to the house for about two weeks. Miss Stone is employed as receptionist and assistant to Mr. Weston at the "Bungalow Studio."

Tropico
Mercantile Co.
Groceries
Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

Telephone us your order before 12 o'clock
SUNSET PHONE 19; HOME 524

Dried Fruit

We have a large stock of elegant California Dried Fruit and offer as follows:

Fancy Blac Figs, 4 lbs for....25c.
Fancy Yellow Peaches, 2 lbs for....25c.
Extra Fancy Prunes, 2lbs for....25c
Extra Fancy Apricots, 2 lbs for....35c.
Fancy Evap. Apples, 2 lbs for....25c.
3 Cans Honey Suckle Milk....25c.
Butter, per lb....30c
Pure Lard....15c.

Our delivery wagons cover the territory as far north as 6th street each day. Your orders must be in by 1 o'clock to insure delivery same day.

Bank of Tropico
Paid up Capital $25,000

OFFICERS

President . . . . . DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . . B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . . JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL — B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS — ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS

September 12, 1910 with Deposits $5,000
Deposits February 23, 1911 . . . . . $$67,000

Tropico Market
ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.
Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST
PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291 HOME 523

TROPICO, CAL.

THE PANAMA CANAL

A Summary of The Work Done to Date

WHAT UNDERTAKING INVOLVES

The Cost Itemized, the Canal Zone, When Work Began and When it Will Be Completed, Vital Facts, Etc.

By Charles Alma Byers

A noted engineer, on our return trip from the Panama Canal region recently, remarked: "I wonder how many persons who have not visited the Zone really comprehend to any appreciable extent the bigness of the undertaking—what it really means in its stupendousness, viewed from the standpoint of labor, of engineering feats, of dollars and cents, of benefits to be accrued? To merely describe it as the greatest engineering undertaking ever attempted, since the building of the pyramids and their assessories of Egypt, conveys but little understanding."

To attempt to induce a full, intelligible realization of the bigness of the undertaking to one who has not carefully gone over the entire field of operation, as well as studied the statistical reports on file in Washington, would be futile. Nevertheless, a brief survey of some of the big facts and figures relative to the undertaking, attended by a keen, calculating imagination on the part of the reader, may result in at least a clearer understanding than has heretofore been enjoyed.

Period to Complete.

The United States, securing control of a large portion of the region commonly termed the Canal Zone, began actual operations toward the creation of the Panama Canal on May 4, 1904. The work will be completed and ready for inspection, it is estimated, by January 1, 1915, which means that the undertaking will have required about 10 years and eight months to complete. Control was secured by purchase from the New Panama Canal company, and by a treaty with the republic of Panama.

The Canal Route.

From deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific, the length of the Canal is about 50½ miles, 40½ miles of which is on land. In passing through it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a vessel will enter a channel in Limon Bay with a bottom width of 500 feet. Following this channel for about seven miles, it will arrive at Gatun, where it will begin an ascent through a series of three locks, rising 85 feet, which will place it to the level of Gatun Lake. Through this lake, for a distance of 24 miles, it will sail at full ocean speed in a channel varying from 500 to 1000 feet in width, arriving at Bas Obispo, where it will enter the famous Culebra Cut. It will sail through the cut, which is about nine miles long, in a channel with a bottom width of 300 feet, to Pedro Miguel, where it will enter a lock and be lowered 30 1-3 feet to a small lake, 54 2-3 feet above sea level. Passing through this lake for about 1½ miles, it will arrive at Miraflores, where it will enter two more locks and be lowered to sea level, after which it will sail out into the Pacific through a channel about 8½ miles in length, with a bottom width of 500 feet. On the Atlantic side, where the maximum tidal oscillation is only 1½ feet, the depth of the approach channel at mean tide will be 41 feet, and on the Pacific side, where the maximum oscillation is 23 feet, the mean tide depth will be 45 feet.

The time required for the passage of the vessel from the Atlantic to the Pacific will vary, it is estimated, from 10 to 12 hours, according to the size of the vessel and its ordinary rate of speed. Of this time, about 3 hours will be required for its passage through the locks, 1½ hours for each the Atlantic and Pacific series.

No vessel will be permitted to enter or pass through the locks under its own power. Instead, electricity will be used to tow it into and through them, as well as to operate all gates and valves. The power will be generated by water turbines from the head created by Gatun Lake.

Gatun and Other Dams.

Gatun Dam, near the Atlantic side, which will create Gatun Lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres and other streams, will be approximately ½ mile wide at its base, 400 feet wide at the water surface, and 100 feet wide at the top; and its crest will be at an elevation of 115 feet above mean sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of the lake. The dam's interior will be composed of a natural mixture of clay and sand, obtained from pits above and below the dam, and will be retained between two walls of rock and miscellaneous material secured from excavations at various points along the canal. The top and upstream side will be completely riprapped.

A spillway, concrete lined, 1200 feet long and 300 feet wide, taps the dam near the center, to discharge the water of the future lake until the construction work shall have advanced sufficiently to permit the formation of the lake without damage to the work. This spillway will then be closed with a concrete dam, fitted with gates and machinery for regulating the water level of the lake.

Gatun Lake will cover an area of 164 square miles, with a depth in the ship canal of from 45 to 85 feet, and a width, in the channel, varying from 500 to 1000 feet. The elevation of its crest will be 85 feet above mean tide.

The water level of the lake, extending through the Culebra Cut, will be maintained at the south end by an earth dam, about 1700 feet long and with a crest elevation of 105 feet, connecting the locks at Pedro Miguel with the high ground to the westward. Dams connecting the walls of the Miraflores locks with the high ground on either side will create a small lake between the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. The west dam, about 2700 feet long and with a crest 15 feet above the water of Miraflores lake, will be of earth, while the east dam, 500 feet long, will be of concrete.

Excavation.

As originally planned the estimated total excavation necessary to the creation of the Canal was 103,795,000 cubic yards, in addition to the old excavation utilized from the work of the French companies. Recent changes made by order of the President increased the amount to 175,665,594 cubic yards. Of this amount, 89,794,493 cubic yards were to be taken from the Central Division, which embraces the Culebra Cut. It is the Culebra Cut that has proved the most difficult problem of the entire undertaking.

Excavation work on a large scale did not begin until 1907, and during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, 97,978,191 cubic yards were removed, equivalent to over 2,400,000 cubic yards per month.

The appended table shows the records of all American excavation to April 1, 1910:

	Cu. Yds.
May 4 to Dec. 31, 1904 ...	243,472
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1904 ...	1,799,227
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905 ...	1,799,227
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907 ...	15,765,290
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908 ...	37,116,735
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1909 ...	35,096,166
Jan. 1 to April 1,1910	8,236,279
Total	103,205,666

The French companies had made a total excavation, before the United States assumed control, of 78,146,969 cubic yards, of which 29,908,000 cubic yards is useful to the present work.

Twelce Locks.

The Canal will possess twelve locks, all in duplicate. There will be three pairs in flight at Gatun, with a combined lift of 85 feet, one pair at Pedro Miguel, with a lift of 30 1-3 feet, and two pairs at Miraflores, with a combined lift of 54 2-3 feet. Each lock has a usuable length of 1000 feet, and a usuable width of 110 feet, and is a veritable chamber, with walls and floors of concrete and water-tight gates at each end.

The side walls at the surface of the floor will be about 50 feet wide, will be perpendicular on the face, and will narrow from a point 24 1-3 feet above the floor until they are 8 feet wide at the top. The middle walls will be 60 feet wide, about 81 feet high, and each face will be perpendicular. This wall, at a point 42 1-3 feet above the surface of the floor and 15 feet above the top of the middle culvert, will divide into two parts, leaving a space down the center shaped like the letter "U," which will be 19 feet wide at the bottom. In this center space, 44 feet wide at the top, will be a tunnel divided into three stories, or galleries. The lowest gallery will be for drainage, the middle for the wires that will carry the electric current to operate the gate and valve machinery which will be installed in the center wall, and the upper will be a passage-way for the operators. The lock chambers will be filled and emptied through culverts in the floors, connecting with main culverts, flowing in and out by gravity.

The gates of the locks will be steel structures 65 feet long, 7 feet thick and from 47 to 82 feet high, and will weigh from 300 to 600 tons each. The Canal will require a total of 92 leaves, with a combined weight of 57,000 tons.

The locks will be provided with intermediate gates, in order to save water and time, if desired, in locking small vessels through, these gates being so constructed as to divide the locks into chambers 600 and 400 feet long, respectively. Of all the vessels navigating the high seas 95 per cent are less than 600 feet long.

It is estimated that approximately 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete, requiring about the same number of barrels of cement, will be used in the construction of the locks.

The Canal Zone.

The Canal Zone embraces an era of about 448 square miles. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean, and extends for five miles on each side of the center of the Canal route. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded, but the United States has the power to enforce sanitary ordinances, and may maintain public order in them in case the Republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

Of the 448 square miles embraced in the Zone, the United States owns about 322 square miles. Under the terms of the treaty with Panama, however, the United States has the privilege of acquiring by purchase, or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, any lands, building, water-rights or other properties necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the Canal. It can, therefore, acquire at any time the remaining 126 square miles, which is now owned by private parties.

The Panama Railroad.

The Panama railroad, which is operated for the purpose of aiding in the undertaking, is 46.2 miles long, extending practically the entire length of the Canal. For the greater part of the distance, the road runs parallel with the Canal, but near Gatun its course diverges, until it reaches a point 4½ miles from the center line of it. The maximum grade of the line is 1¼ per cent and the maximum curvature is 6 degrees. The road is individually equipped with 68 locomotives, 56 coaches, 1,495 freight cars, 4 locomotive cranes, 2 pile drivers, 2 tugs, 1 crane boat and 14 steel lighters. The cost of the line is estimated at $7,225,000.

Canal Equipment.

Aside from the railroad and its own equipment, the equipment of the Isthmian Canal Commission embraces 100 steam shovels, 4,131 cars, 119 French and 160 American locomotives, 30 unloaders, 24 spreaders, 10 track shifters, 35 cranes, 16 pile drivers, 18 dredges, 9 tugs, 1 subaqueous rock breaker, 1 towboat, 1 tender, 12 clapets and 39 barges.

On March 23, 1910, the employes in the Canal service numbered 30,716 and in the railroad service 3,893, a total of 38,732. Of this number, 5,429 constitute the officials, clerical force and skilled artisians, practically all of them Americans. The remaining 33,303 are mainly unskilled laborers, of which about 5,000 are Europeans, principally Spaniards, and the remainder are West Indians. The standard wage rate of the Spaniards is 16 cents per hour and of the West Indians 10 cents per hour.

Subsistence Department.

The Subsistence Department is divided into two branches—commissary and hotel. It does a yearly business amounting to about $4,000,000, one-third of which is through the hotels and two-thirds through the commissary. The department is self-sustaining.

The commissary system consists of 13 general stores in as many Canal Zone villages, and 3 camps along the line of the Panama Railroad. No goods are sold for cash, only coupons issued to employes being accepted in payment for purchases.

The hotel branch maintains the Hotel Tivoli at Ancon, and also 18 hotels for official, clerical and artisian employes, at which meals are served for 30 cents each; 18 messes for European laborers, who pay 40 cents per ration of 3 meals, and 17 kitchens for West Indian laborers, who are charged 30 cents per ration of 3 meals. There are served monthly in the hotels for white professional employes, 188,000 meals; in the messes, 269,000 meals, and in the kitchens, 180,000 meals. The supplies for each month cost about $90,000, and labor and other expenses $21,000. The monthly receipts, exclusive of the revenue from the Hotel Tivoli at Ancon, amount to $112,000.

A cold storage and ice making plant, bakery, coffee roaster, ice cream factory, and similar plants, as well as a laundry, are operated at Cristobal, and warehouses are maintained there near the wharves, at which goods from the States are delivered. Every morning a supply train takes ice and food-stuffs to the towns along the line of the Canal, the perishable goods being conveyed in refrigerated cars.

Canal Appropriation and Expenditures

The Canal appropriations and expenditures made to March 1, this year, were as follows:

Appropriations

Payment to New Panama Canal Co.	$ 40,000,000.00
Pay't to Rep. of Panama	10,000,000.00
Appropriation for 1912..	10,000,000.00
Appropriation for 1906..	11,000,000.00
Deficiency for 1906....	5,990,786.00
Appropriation for 1907..	25,456,415.08
Appropriation for 1908..	27,161,367.50
Deficiency for 1908....	12,178,900.00
Appropriation for 1909..	29,187,000.00
Deficiency for 1909....	5,458,000.00
Appropriation for 1910..	33,638,000.00
Total	$210,070,468.58

Expenditures

Dept. of Const. & Eng..	$ 63,143,128.14
Dept. Con. & Eng. Plant	22,471,687.32
Dept. of Sanitation....	10,884,410.18
Dept. of Civ. Admin	3,926,853.36
Pan. Ry. 2d main track	1,107,910.78
Pan. Ry. relocated line..	4,354,137.56
Purch. & Rep. Steamers	2,555,009.17
Zone Water Works and Sewers	3,270,248.92
Zone Roadways	1,429,752.65
Loans to Pan. Ry. Co...	3,718,567.03
Const. & Rep. Buildings	9,574,865.12
Miscellaneous	3,960,658.21
Total	$130,397,228.44

There has been expended for pavements, water works, sewers, etc., in the cities of Panama and Colon about $2,500,000, and work under an additional appropriation of $800,000 is now in progress in these cities, making $3,300,000 in all. This sum will be returned to the United States treasury by water rates collected by the United States during a period of 50 years.

Summary of Important Facts

A summary of the most important facts relative to the Canal is shown in the following table:

Length from deep water to deep water	50½ miles
Length on land	40½ miles
Bottom width of channel, max.,	1000 ft.
Bottom width of channel, minimum, 9 miles, Culebra Cut	300 ft.
Locks, in pairs	12
FOUR	
Locks, usable length	1000 ft.
Locks, usable width	110 ft
Gatun Lake, area	164 sq. mi.
Gatun Lake, channel depth, 85 to 45 ft.	
Excavation, estimated	174,666,594 c. y.
Excavation, accomplished April 1, 1910	103,205,666 c. y.
Excavation by French	78,146,960 c. y.
Excavation by French, useful to present Canal	29,908,000 c. y.
Concrete, total estimated for Canal	5,000,000 c. y.
Time for transit through completed Canal	10 to 12 hours
Time of passage through locks..	3 hrs.
Panama Ry., estimated cost	$7,225,000
Canal Zone, area	about 448 sq. mi.
Canal Zone, area owned by United States	about 322 sq. mi.
French buildings, num. acquired..	2,150
French buildings, num. used....	1,537
French buildings, net value when acquired	$1,959,203
Value utilized French equip.	$1,000,000
Canal force, at work	about 39,000
Canal force, Americans ..	about 5,500
Cost Canal estimated total	$375,000,000
Work begun by Americans	May 4, 1904
Date of completion	Jan. 1, 1915

—Western Press Syndicate.

OUR NATIONAL BANKS

Comptroller of the Currency Murray has announced that during the month of January, 1911, 25 applications to organize national banks were received. Of the applications pending 15 were approved and 11 rejected. In the same month 12 banks, with total capital of $910,000 were authorized to begin business, of which number 6 with capital of $150,000 had individual capital of less than $50,000, and 6 with capital of $760,000 had individual capital of $50,000 or over.

On January 31, 1911, the total number of national banks organized was 9,925, of which 2,699 had discontinued business, leaving in existence 7,226 banks with authorized capital of $1,017,947, 135 and circulation outstanding, secured by bonds, $692,939,203. The total amount of the national bank circulation outstanding was $726,445,388, of which $33,506,185 was covered by lawful money of a like amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of liquidating and insolvent national banks and associations which had reduced their circulation.

The United states built 3784 miles f railroads last year and Canada 487. Of the former Texas built 666 miles, Nevada 303, California 247 and Washington 162.

Building since 1880, Liverpool only ecently completed a great water supply scheme, including the impounding of a Welsh river and the building of a 75-mile aqueduct.

A French investigator has ascertained that the temperature inside a silk hat on a man's head ranges rom 15 to 20 degrees higher than on

A PARLIAMENT FOR IRELAND.

Premier Asquith has announced that imediately after the disposition of the veto bill which the House of Commons will soon pass he will introduce a bill for the creation of a Parliament for Ireland empowered to have control of matters pertaining solely to Ireland.

No Englishman, however radically liberal he may be, dreams of separation of Ireland from the kingdom or the empire, and the Premier's plan will not in any form admit of Ireland's withdrawal from the rule of the English Parliament as far as imperial affairs are concerned.

An Irish Parliament, the members of which are to be elected by the Irish people, will not be long in bringing up for discussion the advisability of continuing as a part of the British Empire, and there will be not a few earnest pleaders for absolute independence of the island.

From the days of the Norman invasion of Strongbow the idea of independence for Ireland has been the central idea of the people of that country. Four hundred years after the Pope gave Henry the Second the right to rule the Emerald Isle Elizabeth found its people as hostile to her armies as did Strongbow and De Courcey on the first invasion.

Two centuries after Enzabeth the flame of liberty which Grattan fanned swept the whole island from Londonderry to Kinsale, and today the millions of Irish at home on their native sod and the millions who reside far from their beloved land cherish the idea of Irish independence.

It would indeed be strange if after more than eight centuries of physical and moral opposition to English domination that the Irish people should at the last, at the very moment before full realization of the aspirations of the race for generations, declare themselves willing to accept imperial union as the price of local freedom.

Premier Asquith has much to learn of Ireland and the Irish yet, despite his years of political alliance with Irish leaders.

After the establishment of an Irish Parliament there will be another chapter of Irish history and its events will reveal the same sturdy loyalty to the old sod, the same determination to win or die for Irish independence as was shown under O'Neal, O'Donnell and Sarsfield.

The restoration of an Irish Parliament, coupled with imperial unity with England, is not the plan that Wolfe Tone fought for nor Emmet died for, and the leaders of the Irish people can but approve for the purpose of organizing for the ultimate step.

The British navy is equipping airships with means for discharging rojectiles and will station them at several coast ports for use against oreign fleets in event of war.

The Prussian state railways have built a huge tank, into which a car may be run and sealed for complete disinfection, both inside and out, by formalin gas.

POSTAL BANK REQUESTED

Postmaster Harrison Requests That Depository Be Opened in Los Angeles

If Postmaster Harrison's recommendation is favorably acted upon by the postoffice department, Los Angeles soon will have a postal savings bank.

Mr. Harrison is heartily in favor of a postal savings bank for Los Angeles and has applied to the postoffice department to have the office here made a postal savings depository. If congress makes a sufficiently large appropriation Mr. Harrison believes the department will establish a bank here.

"I am heartily in favor of postal savings banks," Mr. Harrison said today. From all that I can gather they have proved a great success wherever tried, and I can see no reason why they should not be increased in number.

"I have just received a letter from Oroville, the only postoffice in the state having a postal savings bank. The writer is the postmaster, and he heartily endorses the bank established there and says that so far it has proved a great success.

"Oroville is a second-class office, but there is no reason to doubt the practicability of banks in larger offices."

Mr. Harrison believes that the opposition of some bankers to the postal savings bank is due to a misapprehension. Some of them are said to fear that many who are now depositors at their banks would withdraw their deposits and put them in the government institutions.

Mr. Harrison does not believe this would prove true in most cases. The extremely low rate of interest paid by the government, he thinks, would preclude the possibility of any but the very poor, mostly foreigners, taking their money from state banking institutions and putting it into the postal savings banks.

Mr. Harrison believes the establishment of postal savings banks in large numbers would keep in this country much money that now goes out each year. Many foreigners, through lack of confidence in state institutions, buy postoffice money orders and send their funds to Europe to be banked It is thought that if postal savings banks were more plentiful this would not be done.

"Postal savings banks have proved successful in other countries for many years, so why should they not prove successful here?" asks the postmaster. "At any rate, they should be established in large numbers and given a thorough trial," he adds.

The gold output of Alaska since 1880, when placer mining began, is in excess of $161,000,000, according to geological survey figures.

Recent investigations have disclosed that the ancient Egyptians used mirrors made by pouring molten pure lead into slightly concave disks ut from globes of blown glass.

U.S. HOTEL

Opp. U. S. Postoffice

168 North Main Street

John G. Althouse - Proprietor

EDWIN C. LUKE JOHN B. McCAIN

HOME PHONE A 1666

The Queen Shoe Store Co.

"OUR SHOES ARE BETTER"

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

160 N. MAIN STREET LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

Protests Against the Establishing of a State Bureau of Health to be Operated in Connection with the Public Schools.

RESOLUTION

Passed by Directors of the State Congress of Mothers

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Los Angeles, California, February 23rd, 1911

We, the delegates of the State Congress of Mothers, hereby protest against the passage of Senate Bill No. 733 and Assembly Bill No. 964 together with all the proposed amendments.

Bills now pending gefore the California state legislature, providing for the establishment of a state bureau of health to be operated in connection with the public school system, are meeting with vigorous and determined opposition from residents of Los Angeles, the protests coming mainly from members of the Parent-Teachers association, in which are represented those most keenly alert to the welfare of the child.

Among the associations most actively opposing the bill is the Grant schol association of Hollywood, a special meeting of which was called to consider the matter and at which many arguments were advanced against its passage. The conference resulted in the passage of the following resolution:

"We, the members of the Parent-Teacher association of the Grant school, Hollywood, hereby declare ourselves unanimously, vigorously and emphatically opposed to the proposed statute known as assembly bill No. 694 and Senate bill No. 733, which seek to establish and maintain a medical board over the public schools of California.

Unjust and Un-American

"After a general and thorough discussion of the bill in all its bearings we believe it to be unjust and un-American in its principle and that its enforcement would be utterly impracticable as it takes from intelligent parents the personal liberties and sacred rights accorded them by the constitution of the United States."

When the vote was put to the house by the president, Mrs. J. H. Ruff, there was but one dissenting voice, that of Mrs. C. H. Lowell, wife of Dr. Lowell of Hollywood, who made a brave though lonely fight for the measure.

Mrs. T. W. Williams, a member of the Vermont avenue association, spoke against the bill.

Copies of the resolution were sent as a night lettergram to Sacramento last night.

Parent-Teacher Association, at a special meeting called yesterday afternoon, considered the bill and unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against its pasage. There was an entire absence of argument, it being the sense of the meeting from the beginning that there was to be prepared by J. McCarrick, was ordered forwarded to Sacramento.

In addition to this the organization sent the following telegram to George Malone, chairman of the committee of public health and quarantine and to Dr. W. A. Lamb, assemblyman from this district: "Strong resolutions of protest against senate bill No. 733 and Asembly bill No. 694 either was originally drafted or as amended passed unanimously this afternoon by the Parent-Teacher Association of the Thirtieth street school. Hope you will aid in defeating it."

Wilmington Objects

The Wilmington Parent-Teacher association, in a letter received today, voices its objections in the following: "Our association was not represented at the meeting held by the Los Angeles Federation of Parent-Teacher. We are decidedly opposed to the bills and have done what we could to defeat them and will not rest until we know they are safely out of the way."

Another association that has just taken action in opposing the bill is the Clifford street association, of which Mrs. L. E. Cook is president.

Mr. Weimar, president of the Lake Shore Boulevard Improvement association, addressed the members on the proposed legislation and recommended that a copy of the protesting resolution be sent not only to the senate and assembly but to Governor Johnson, asking his veto for the bill should it pass the house.—Los Angeles Express.

OBJECTIONS TO AMENDMENTS TO A. B. No. 964

Amendment 5, page 2, Sec. 2, line 28:

This amendment does not eliminate discrimination in favor of the dominant school. Physicians of the "regular school" now hold practically all the federal, state and municipal positions in government health activities. The representatives of the various recognized schools and methods of medicine, surgery and healing do not and cannot agree in matters of diagnosis, anatomy, hygiene, pathology, physiology, psychology, and related topics. There is no universally accepted or recognized standard with regard to any of these subjects; but to make the proposed legislation effective, the standard of some school would have to be adopted as a basis for its application, and what more probable than that it woud be the standard of the dominant school? To establish "courses of instruction of teachers and pupils" would necessitate the adoption, also of some standard as a basis for such instruction.

In the hearing before the Committee on interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, on January 19th last, on the subject of the proposed bill to extend the public health activities of the Federal Government, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, of Washington, D. C., appeared before the Committee in behalf of those favoring the establishment of a Department of Health. In referring to the control and management of the department, Mr. Townsend of the Committee asked Dr. Magruder: "Do you believe there is some particular school of medicine that is better fitted for this than another school?

Dr. Magruder: "Yes sir, I do. I do not hesitate to say so."

Mr. Townsend: "Which school?"

Dr. Magruder: "I think the school we belong to is better fitted for it, because we have been working at it for years and years."

Mr. Townsend: "The regulars."

Dr. Magruder: "The regular practitioners."

Mr. Townsend:" You would not want a bill passed that would recognize any others but the regulars?"

Dr. Magruder: "I would not want a mixed board, because I think it would be clashing and would not give as good results."

So in the matter of this proposed State Department, discrimination would necessarily arise from the fact that the dominant school and its ideas and methods would control. No other conclusion is possible.

Amendment 7, page 3, Sec. 2, lines 66, 67, 68.

This amnedment does not remove the objectionable features.

In carrying out the provisions of this bill, all public school children in the State of California, whose parents are not in accord with the theories of the so-called "regular school," which is bound to dominate this Bureau or Department, will be obliged, of necessity, either to comply with the positive instructions of these state medical authorities or be deprived of the privileges and benefits of the public schools maintained and supported by the tax payers of the state. This section is distinctly objectionable, as it gives the staff in charge of this work absolute authority to suspend or discharge from the public schools any children whose physical conditions or deficiencies, according to their personal opinion and diagnosis, require either temporrary or permanent removal.

Amendments 9 and 10, page 4, Sec. 2, lines 81 and 83.

This amendment enlarges rather than curtails the course of instruction along health lines, and could authorize the State Medical authorities to give courses of instruction in their special branches of medicine and practice, which might easily discriminate against the other methods or systems of healing.

Amendment 14, page 5, Sec 4, strike out lines 1 to 6:

Inasmuch as the University of California conducts two allopathic medical schools, and none representing any other graduate of courses of instruction of the University of California will represent the dominant school, and as such graduates are to be placed in charge of this health and development department, it means that their theories and practices will control the [illegible] health activities of the public schools.

Amendment 16, page 6, Sec. 5, strike out lines 1 to 31:

The changes contemplated by this amendment are more drastic than the provisions of the original bill, as they provide for the enforcement as well of the work to be performed by the proposed State Bureau. Upon superthat this change calls for greater cal science, in dental science, in optometry, in physical educational and clinical physiology, in delinquency and crime and in additional lines of work.'

Amendment 19, pages 7 and 8, Sec. 6, strike lines 2 0to 39 inclusive:

This amendment increases the burden on the taxpayer as it provides that a Department of Health and Development shall be established in counties of each class, which under the present law means in every county in the State, whereas the original bill provided that counties could combine in the organization and conduct of a department and effect manifest economies thereby.

Amendment 20, page 8, Sec. 6 line 66:

The objections to the proposed amendment of Sec. 3, line 32, apply with equal force to the foregoing lement in the department, for who is going to determine whether or not it is "advisable" to employ "medical services or the services of any school of healing." With the dominant school i control of the proposed Bureau, how likely is it that it would deem it "advisable" that osteopathic, homeopathic, naturopathic mental method of treatment should be applied? And there is nothing in the act to indicate that any school of medicine or method of treatment other than that designated by those in control may be applied, or that the child or the parent may have anything to say with regard to the practitioner or method to be selected.

Amendment 19:

There is hereby established in counties of each class in this state a department of health and development. As part of said department there may be established a health and development laboratory. Said department shall be administrative in function and shall constitute a special field of the county superintendency. The administrative officer of said department shall be termed a director. Said director shall be appointed by the County Superintendent of schools and shall hold office during the pleasure of the appointing power. County Superintendents of Schools shall make recommendations annually prior to the September tax levy to county boards of supervisors of the amounts of money necessary to defray the expense of said county department of health and development.

Each county board of supervisors may then make an appropriation based upon the estimate made by its County Superintendent of Schools for said purpose, provided that whenever said county supervision is not established in any county the governing bodies of all school districts in that county except as hereinafter specified, may establish said health and development supervision.

Original Provision:

Each county shall establish a department of health and development with director, and assistants if necessary, through its county superintendent of schools. Said department shall be administrative in function and shall constitute a special field of the county superintendency. County superintendents are hereby authorized and directed to make recommendations annually to county boards of supervisors of the amounts of money necessary to defray the expenses of said county health and development supervision. Each supervision. Each county board of supervisors shall then make an appropriation based upon the estimate made by its county superintendent for said purpose, payable from the same fund from which its other county officers are paid; provided that adjoining counties may combine and employ a director of health and development when the number of teachers of said counties under such combined supervision shall not exceed fifty. Said director shall be indorsed by the county superintendent of each county and the expense of such supervision shall be borne by the respective counties in proportion to their average daily school attendance.

Amendment 20:

An effective follow-up-service which shall bring about effective co-operation between parents, teachers and school authorities in meeting the demands of health, growth and efficiency, of pupils, students and teachers shall be maintained by the educational boards herein specified. Said follow-up-service shall be conducted by examining staffs assisted by trained nurses and social service workers who are in the work specified by the purpose of this act, and who hold health and development certificates as hereinbefore specified. In said follow-up-service when Medical services or the services of any school of healing are advisable there shall be no discrimination against any school of medicine or any school of healing of whatever name or nature.

Original Provision:

An effective follow-up-service which shall bring about effective co-operation between parents, teachers and school authorities in meeting the demands of health, growth and efficiency, of pupils, students and teachers shall be maintained by the educational boards herein specified. Said follow-up-service shall be conducted by examining staffs, assisted by trained nurses and social service workers who are skilled in the work specified by the purpose of this act, and who hold health and development certificates as hereinbefore specified.

Extracts from Assembly bill 964 showing some objectionable features, as originally introduced and amendments proposed:

Amendment 5.

To organize courses of instruction for teachers and for pupils and students in the means of conservation of health and development; in the means of correction and prevention of defect, disease and degeneracy and in related topics; and to maintain an effective follow-up-service of the work specified by this ct.

Original Provision:

To maintain an effective follow-up-service of the work specified by this act.

Amendment 7:

Said function shall also include the power to give partial or entire excuse from school atendance when such excuse shall conserve health and growth needs.

Oroginal Provision:

Said function shall also include the power to give partial or entire excuse from school attendance and to enforce absence from school attendance when such excuse and such absence shall conserve health and growth needs.

Amendemtns 9 and 10:

Said teaching force or especial instructors designated therefore shall give adequate instruction to pupils and students, of practical value in this field of education. Said courses shall be organized by the staff and school authorities in co-operation and shall co-ordinate with the regular work of the school.

Original Provision

Said teaching force or special instructors designated therefore shall give adequate instruction in hygiene to pupils and students, of practical value in this field of education. Said courses in hygiene shall be organized by the staff and school authorities in co-operation and shall co-ordinate with the regular work of the school.

Amendment 14

The board of Regents of the University of California, are hereby authorized to organize their courses of instruction in this field of education and give adequate training in practical work to teachers and experts, The several boards of trustees of the state Normal Schools are hereby authorized and directed to organize their courses of instruction and give adequate training in practical work to teachers. The boards of trustees of said Normal Schools may organize their courses of instruction and increase their equipment so as to give adequate training to experts, as said boards may deem advisable.

Original Provision

The State University and State Normal schools are hereby directed to organize their courses of instruction in this field of education and give adequate training in practical work to teachers. Said State University, in addition thereto, shall give adequate training in practical work to experts. Said Normal Schools may organize their courses of instruction and increase their equipment so as to give adequate training to experts, as said Normal Schools may deem advisable.

Amendment 16

There is hereby created a state Bureau of Health and Development whose function shall be the organization, supervision and enforcement of the work specified by this act. Said Bureau shall perform such additional work as shall properly come within the provisions of this act. Said Bureau shall consist of the following members hereinafter provided for, one of whom shall be an educator, one a physician.

a. The State Directors of Health Development.
b. Two Associate Members.

The members of said Bureau shall be skilled in the work specified by the purposes of this act and shall have full power and authority to conduct and direct said work whenever necessary and as evidencing adequate additional professional training the members of said Bureau shall hold the California certificates which authorize professional work in related professions or credentials which said members respectively represent, provided that in the field of education either the California Life Diploma or the California High School Credential shall be valid for said purpose. Whenever necessary and essential for the skillful and effective carrying out of the provisions of this act, said bureau shal lhave the power to employ at as an economical a rate as possible, the services of skilled authorities in medical science, in dental science, in optometry, in physical education, in educational and clinical psychology, in delinquency and crime and in additional lines of work. The State Director of Health and Development shall be appoineted by the Governor; shall serve for a term of four years at a salary of four thousand ($4000) dollars per annum. The associate members of said State Bureau shall be appointed by the Governor annually upon the recommendation of said directors at a salary of three thousand ($3000) dollars each per annum. One associate member shall be appointed when this act takes effect and additional Associate Members shall be appointed when the demands of the state work require, and when the funds available for said purpose, shall permit.

Original Provision

Sec. 5. There is hereby created a State Bureau of Health and Development, whose function shall be the organization and supervision of the state work specified by this act; said Bureau shall conduct such additional work as may properly come within the field of action, specified by the purposes of this act. As a part of said bureau, there shall be established a State Health and Development laboratory for field demonstration and for research.

Said bureau shall consist of the following members hereinafter provided for.

a. The state director of health and development.
b. Associate members.

The members of said bureau shall be holders of health and development certificates as hereinbefore provided for. Said bureau shall have the power to employ skilled services when ever essential for the forwarding of the state work specified by this act. Said bureau shall have the right to conduct practical work, investigation and research in any public school or state educational institution of this state.

Said director shall be appointed by the California State board of education; shall serve for a term of four years, at a salary of four thousand ($4000) dollars, per annum. Said associate members shall be appointed annually by the state board of education, upon recommendation of said directory at a salary of three thousand ($3000) dollars, each per annum.

The state director of health and development shall be appointed on or before July 1st, 1911. Associate members may be appointed thereafter as the demands of the state work specified by this act, and the funds available for said purpose, shall justify.

A diamond ring, worn on her engagement finger, has the same effect on some gentle, meek girls that a drink of whisky has on some men—makes fierce, roaring lions out of them.

The largest wireless station in Europe, that on the Adriatic sea at Pola, Austria-Hungary, includes a 300-foot tower built on a foundation of glass.

Waiting to See Where He Stands

Colonel Bryan has not yet expressed his opinion regarding the Canadian reciprocity measure. He may be waiting to see how Harmon and Gaynor line up.

Why Not a Billy Goat

Has Mr. Taft considered that a first-rate phonograph with automatic attachment would make a safe and sane Secretary?

Let Hubby Do It

"You'd think a girl's parents would want her to learn to cook before she married."

"Oh, I don't know. Why should they supply the raw material for her to practice on?"

BILL PASSED PROVIDES FOR HIGHWAY EXPERT

Enginerr Who Will Superintend Buliding of $18,000,000 System to Be Named

SACRAMENTO, — Special — Assemblyman Chandler's bill providing for the carrying out of the terms of the highway act by the department of state engineering was passed by the assembly. The bill provides for the appointment by the department of engineering of an expert engineer, whose salary may not exceed $10,000, to superintend the building of the new $18,000,000 highway system. The road engineer is to appoint two assistants, one state architect, one architect designer and as many draughtsmen and clerks as may be needed.

The bill as originally drawn created the highway board as a separate department of the board of engineering, and prescribed its duties. On advice of Attorney General Webb, the highway board is left entirely under the department of engineering, and the bill contains no mandatory provision regarding the expenditure of the road funds. The attorney general pointed out that by the terms of the highway act under which the bonds were voted this must be left entirely in the hands of the department of engineering.

Assemblyman Walsh offered a resolution petitioning congress to extend the eight-hour law to all departments of the postal service. The law now applies only to letter carriers. The resolution was referred to the committee on introduction of bills.

The assembly at its afternoon session passed a bill by Senator Walker making the tenure of office of the members of the board of state harbor commissioners subject to the will of the governor. Under the present law they hold office four years.

Senator Welch's bill establishing a standard of weights and measures was passed by unanimous vote. Counties, cities and towns are authorized to appoint sealers of weights and measures and to define their powers.

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY

Atchinson (Kan.) Globe

Some men incline that way so naturally that a January thaw will give them spring fever.

When a strong, healthy woman does eat her just proportion other women say she eats like a horse.

It is our theory that your ancestry isn't worth looking up if the services of a hired genealogist are necessary to put it over.

Will some student of the Child Mind kindly tell us why the first thing said child learns to do with a lead pencil is to chew it?

While you may feel that way occasionally, it is well to remember that repining isn't incunded in the list of lucrative occupations.

There are various standards of judging a husband's love, but the amount of attention he pays his wife's kin isn't a fair gauge.

From the size of some of the handbags the women carry, we infer that husbands are having a good deal of trouble keeping track of their suit cases.

Any good insurance man can convince you that he is the original benefactor of the race, but that doesn't help him much unless he is also able to sell you a policy.

Occasionally there arises from the prehistoric past

SOME individual of fossilized and ancient habit of mind declaring that "advertising does not pay."

Should you meet any one making such a statement ask him these questions:

If advertising does not pay how does a manufacturer thousands of miles away make somebody go into the grocer's or druggist's store in your block and buy his goods?

If advertising does not pay, how does a big mail-order house reach out and lift business practically from the next-door neighbor of the country storekeeper?

If advertising does not pay, why do the greatest department stores in the world run page after page, day in, day out, at enormous cost, in big newspapers, and pay large sums to the men who write and illustrate their announcements?

If advertising does not pay, why do you see small merchants in every city in the land starting to use small space in the newspapers and then rapidly increasing the amount of space they use?

If advertising does not pay, why does anybody advertise?

The question as to whether or not advertising pays has long been definitely settled. Advertising always pays if it is handled the right way.

The merchant who would get the maximum results from his business must advertise..

THE TROPICO SENTINEL.

Published Weekly, in the Interest of Tropico and Surrounding Territory.

Subscription Rates, $1.50 Per Year; Six Months, $1.00.

Advertising Rates, 25c per Inch Each Insertion.

Liners, 5c per line, each Insertion. Reading Notices, 5c per line.

Items of Interest and Communications Will Be Gladly Received.

Residence Phone, Sunset 399R.

Office over Bank Building with N. C. Burch, Attorney.

H. W. Melrose, Editor and Proprietor.

TROPICO, CAL., MARCH 24, 1911

THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

The office of the Sentinel has been opened up over the Tropico Bank Building in the same suite as the office of Attorney N. C. Bruch. News matter, subscriptions and advertising will be gladly received here. Phones will be installed as soon as possible. In the meantime use our residence phone, which is 399-R. Give us a call at the office and get acquainted.

One of the Glendale trustees expresses the hope that there would be no hard feeling against Glendale on the part of Tropico, because of the course the board of trustees had been pursuing in the matter of splitting Tropico in twain and annexing a half of its territory to Glendale, Glendale had the right of way by reason of having started first, and Tropico should therefore please lay down and be trampled upon.

* * *

Mr. Davenport told the Glendale trustees last Monday night, in substance, that this annexation election was his fight; that he had borne the expense of it, and that, therefore, they had no business to call it off. Under the rules of the prize ring, we suppose, Mr. Davenport was right. He had bought of the Glendale trustees the right to have the fight, and he was entitled to the right to have it go on to a finish. Under the same rules, a fair referee would declare the fight won by a foul, we suppose.

* * *

One of the Glendale annexationits of Tropico, Mr. Watson, said to the Glendale trustees, last Monday night, in effect, that he had always been in favor of the annexation of Tropico to Glendale, for the reason that he wants to see built up in this valley, in the personality of Glendale, one grand city, humble in participating in all municipal matters. His heart was wrapped up in it. Though the heavens fell, and Tropico is split in twain, and visited with other dire and discouraging inflictions, his heart is full of yearnings to have his wants satisfied.

* * *

When lawyers of the standing and ability of Judge Albert M. Stephens and the attorneys of the District Attorney's office, and a judge on the bench of the high order of ability and integrity of Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, tell the enemies of Tropico that their fight on its incorporation is indefensible and lawless, why do they not take their word for it and stop their unrighteous warfare on the people of Tropico? Why should they prefer to listen to the empty threats of these people? When the Secretary of State grants the City of Tropico a municipal charter under the laws and constitution of the state, their oath of office obligates them to support, why does the Glendale board of trustees proceed deliberately to ignor it? Echo answers "Why?"

* * *

Investigation of the "business efficiency" of public offices is the order of the day.

* * *

The contending forces of Mexico have each raised the black flag—a signal to civilized powers for "Intervention," it would appear.

* * *

The legislature is making radical changes in the law relating to liability of common carriers operating wholly within the state, especially with regard to existing contributory negligence provisions.

* * *

Acts of the legislature, providing that cities of the fifth and sixth classes may pay their officials if the citizens so elect, and may create water system districts, have passed both houses and been sent to the Governor for his approval.

* * *

Acts of the legislature, one intended to put the state treasury on a banking basis, and one prohibiting directors of cemetery associations from borrowing from such association or indorsing applications for loans from them, have been signed by the Governor.

* * *

If you will kindly hand us thename of any friend whom you think would be interested in Tropico news we will gladly send them a copy of The Sentinel.

AN UNSAFE COUNSELOR

The Wishes of a Few Disappointed People Apparently At the Bottom of Opposition to Tropico Incorporation.

This annexation proposition may have been sound in its inception, but under the conditions and happenings that have arisen in the course of its incubation, it has become utterly spoiled, not to say in a state of offensiveness.

It may have been perfectly lawful and proper to order an election for the annexation to Glendale of territory situated in what was then the old unincorporated town of Tropico. But it is neither legal nor proper to carry on an election for the annexation to Glendale of territory situated within the boundaries of the new City of Tropico.

The idea is advanced that such an election would be harmless, which every way it might chance to go. In my judgment the person who urges that view of the case, however sharp he may be, is an unsafe counselor. It is never harmless to invade another's rights, powers and privileges on an unlawful pretext.

No man, lawyer or layman, will deny that an election at this time, or juncture of events, for the annexation of a part of the City of Tropico to the City of Glendale, would be not only an unwise but an unlawful proceeding; a proceeding that the courts would restrain by injunction, if demanded.

If the election is allowed to go on, what will the board of trustees of the City of Glendale do with the returns? Throw them into the waste basket? Or, if in favor of the annexation, will they canvass the returns and declare such annexation "carried?" It is said that they may canvass the returns and declare the result to be "for annexation," such annexation to take place upon the happening of a contingency; that contingency being a decision of the courts that the City of Tropico is exercising, or seeking to exercise, the privileges and powers of a municipal corporation without authority of law. I doubt very seriously if that is the Glendale way of doing business; or if the gentlemen of the Glendale board of trustees will lend themselves to the furtherance of a scheme of such a character at the instance of a cabal that, doing its utmost, can do no more than annoy and disturb the composure of the people of Tropico and create friction between the governments of the two cities.

The trustees of Glendale are certainly of too sensible a make-up to adopt so absurd a proposition as, to-wit: That they have the power to declare, as the result of an election, any part of the territory of Tropico annexed to the City of Glendale under any contingency whatever.

The order of the trustees of Glendale for the annexation election, though valid when made, has become void by virtue of the inclusion of the territory proposed for annexation within the incorporated territory of the City of Tropico. The law, as well as common sense, and the law is supposed to be common sense reduced to exact forms of expression, teaches that an attempted execution of even a void statute of the state may be restrained by injunction. Our own Judge Shaw, of the Supreme Court of the state, says so in the case reported in Vol. 152, page 244, of California reports. If this be true, with reference to a void state statute, with how much greater reason is it true of a void municipal order. But it is not apprehended that the honorable board of trustees of Glendale will attempt to execute an order for an election they might have been restraind by injunction from further attempting to execute.

The persons who are urging that this ineffective election go on under that void order are not the sincere friends of these Twin Cities of this valley. None the less twin cities because the birth of the one happens to ante-date that of the other by the lapse of a few years. At least they are sister cities, the elder to be called the Jewel City and the younger to be called the Gem City of Southern California, and as such should be found working together in their several jurisdictions and in their own wise ways for the common good and general uplift of all.

The enemies of the incorporation of the City of Tropico profess to base their hopes of final success upon getting a decree of court setting aside the order of the board of supervisors for the incorporation election, on the ground of an abuse of judicial discretion in the granting of the same, such abuse consisting of the finding by the board that the territory proposed for incorporation was correctly described in the petition therefor and has a population of one thousand instead of only nine hundred. Evidently, a very slender thread upon which to hang a hope.

How much stock the trustees of Glendale are taking in such a proposition, or what part, if any, they are taking in urging it forward, I am not sufficiently in their confidence to know. But I certainly give them the credit of being men of honor, intelligence and discrimination; and so believing, I am confident, nay, certain, they will refuse (for the sole purpose of gratifying the wishes of a few disappointed people) to greet the City of Tropico at the outset of her career of municipal sisterhood and usefulness, with a challenge of her legal rights to exist and exercise the powers and privileges of a city of the same class and on an equality with their city—a confidence and certainty entertained alike by the trustees of Tropico.

With the foregoing anticipations and conclusions well settled in my mind, I attended the regular meeting of the board of trustees of the City of Glendale, last Monday evening, with the following preamable and resolution in my pocket, with the purpose of asking consideration of the same at the appropriate time:

Whereas, the trustees of the City of Tropico have exhibited to us the evidences of their existence as City of the Sixth class, and

Whereas, the territory proposed for annexation to the City of Glendale to be voted for or against at an election called for Tuesday, the 21st day of March, 1911, lies and is situated wholly within the corporation limits of the said City of Tropico.

Therefore, be it resolved by the board of trustees of the City of Glendale, that the said annexation election be and is hereby suspended and indefinitely postponed; that no further attempt to carry on said election by executive officers of this city and the several election boards heretofore appointed be now or hereafter made, and that the said officers take immediate notice of this resolution and govern themselves accordingly.

Dissappointments.

But the appropriate time did not come. Attorney Long, representing Mr. Baker, who was unable to attend the meeting in person, and trustees Bancroft, Rittenhouse and Richardson, were present with their city charter. Mr. Long exhibited the charter and asked its recognition together with a recognition of the sovereignty of the City of Tropico over the territory proposed for annexation to Glendale at the election called for tomorrow, coupled with the suggestion that the board call off the election in the City of Glendale, or, at least, pass a resolution advising the voters of Glendale against carrying on the election.

The request and suggestion was met by the attorney of the city, Mr. Muhlman, with the reply that he would recommend to the board that they do neither, and they did neither.

After some further irrelevant discussion, the Tropico contingent returned to their homes, all except Messrs. Davenport and Watson, sadder but wiser men. So, there you are.

At this writing the annexation election is going on. On receipt of the returns, the board will proceed to canvass them, and if showing a result for annexation, will file an order declaring such annexation with the Secretary of State and receive in return certificate showing the same to have been effected. At least that such would be the case was the answer of the attorney of th Glendale board to a question asked at its Monday evening meeting.

The people of Tropico must be patient until all this wrangle is ended in the hope that all will end for the best.

N. C. BURCH.

Tropico, March 21, 1911.

CLIPPINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

The "Tropico Sentinel" is the latest of the many publications which are helping to make Southern California famous, to reach our desk. Typographically, it is far above the average newspaper, and the business men of Tropico have shown that they are "live ones" by using its advertising columns. With H. W. Melrose, a former Lancaster newspaper man, as its editor, we can see no reason why the Sentinel should not become a great factor in that ambitious young city's affairs.—Antelope Valley Ledger.

The Tropico Sentinel is the name of the latest addition to the large newspaper family of Los Angeles county. Brother Melrose is the publisher and a community as prosperous and enterprising as that town should afford to give the able editor all the support he deserves.—Eagle Rock Sentinel.

The fourth issue of the Tropico Sentinel, a bright newsy weekly paper devoted to the interests of Tropico and the San Fernando Valley, came to our desk this week. We notice the editor, H. W. Melrose, is getting in right and is boosting Tropico with all his might and main. He could not do otherwise than boost for his home town, however, for that is a part of his very nature, having learned it years ago, when he was editor and proprietor of the Antelope Valley Gazette.—Antelope Valley Gazette.

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DAVENPORT VS. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Injunction to Restrain Incorporation of Tropico Denied—Quo Warrante Proceedings Threatened—Case Reviewed.

There are precisely two things the Board of Supervisors must do on a petition properly before them, for the incorporation of a City of the Sixth Class. The first is to ascertain and determine whether the territory proposed for incorporation has the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle it to become such city, and the second is to determine whether the petition for incorporation correctly describes the boundaries of the territory proposed for incorporation. Both these questions being determined in the affirmative, the Board of Supervisors must give notice of an election to be held within such territory for the purpose of a determination of whether the same shall become incorporated.

In this case the return to the application for an injunction shows that, upon a petition regularly before them, with a sufficient allegation of all the necessary jurisdictional facts, duly signed and attested, the Board of Supervisors did ascertain, and determine, and find:

First—That the proposed corporation had a population of over five hundred and under three thousand, to-wit: About one thousand.

Second—That the boundaries of the proposed incorporation are not "incorrectly described."

Third—That upon the determination of these facts the Board of Supervisors gave notice of the incorporation election.

Fourth—That, pending the hearing of the case, the Court having refused a temporary order restraining the election, the said election was held, the returns thereof showing a majority "for incorporation," and that the Board of Supervisors were about to canvass the same and declare the result.

Hence all that remained in the case for the Court to determine at the final hearing was whether the Board of Supervisors should be restrained from proceeding to canvass the returns of the corporation election, and declare and certify to the Secretary of State the result.

The case was heard on a demurrer to the complaint for insufficiency of facts to constitute a cause of action.

The salient allegations of the complaint were:

First—That the population of the proposed corporation was determined **arbitrarily** by the Board of Supervisors to be one thousand, when, as complainant was informed and believed, it was only nine hundred. Not that the proposed corporation did not contain a population of over five hundred and less than three thousand, or a sufficient population to entitle the Town to incorporate as a City of the Sixth Class, but that the Board of Supervisors had not arrived at a determination of the question of such population by methods the Court should approve, namely: The personal knowledge of Supervisor Pridham, and information from others. Inasmuch as the allegation admitted a population of nine hundred, it was an admission that the Town had a population sufficient to entitle it to incorporate, and therefore not a statement of fact sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Second—That there was no further hearing by the Board of Supervisors of the petition for incorporation ordered or advertised after the exclusion of a part of the territory originally proposed for incorporation. This allegation was based on the false assumption that the statute requires a further and advertised hearing of the petition for incorporation after and in case of exclusion of territory from within the proposed corporation boundaries; whereas such further and Mr. Showaltr is a lover of horses and advertised hearing is required in cases only of a correction of the incorrect description of such boundaries as originally proposed. Therefore, this was not an allegation of a fact sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The allegations as to want of the requisite population to incorporate and as to the incorporation of a territory with incorrectly described boundaries, without sufficient notice of hearing, were therefore wholly without merit.

The notices were all in substantial compliance with the statute. In 42 Pennsylvania, page 518, on a like question, the Court says: But, (if the notices were not in substantial compliance with the statute) the petitioner here took actual notice of the application for incorporation, appeared promptly at the earliest stage of the proceedings, made objection to the inclusion of certain territory, which was in part granted, and overruled as to a certain other part, and continued his contest to the very utmost. No opportunity or advantage has been lost, and no good purpose could have been served by any further notice. (142 Penn. Rep., p. 518.)

Were this an attempt on the part of the Board of Supervisors and the electors of the proposed corporation to incorporate a City of the Sixth Class of territory having a population of less than five hundred, or of incorrectly described boundaries, it would be an unquestioned case of the unwarranted use of the judicial discretion of the Board of Supervisors, and a possible case wherein the power and authority of the Court could be and should be invoked to restrain, by injunction, its consummation.

In 160 Pennsylvania Reports, page 479, the Court says: The determination of the extent of the territory to be included within the limits of the proposed incorporation (and, as well, the population of the proposed corporation) is within the judicial discretion of the Board of Supervisors, and the Court will not review the soundness of this discretion, unless a clear case of abuse is shown.

No abuse of this discretion was shown. No showing whatsoever was made of its abuse in the determination of the fact that the population of the proposed corporation was of a sufficient number to entitle it to incorporate. Indeed, the complaint of petitioner admits that it **was**, and, in fact, the complaint is no more than a mere haggle over whether the actual population of the proposed corporation is nine hundred or a thousand. This was mere trifling and the Court took no notice of it.

Neither was there the slightest shadow of a showing made of the abuse of discretion in determining that the boundaries of the proposed incorporation were not correctly described. There is no allegation of an incorrect description of boundaries in the complaint.

If there is merit in caviling over the manner in which the Board of Supervisors reached the determination that the population of the proposed corporation exceeded five hundred and was less than three thousand, and the determination that its boundaries are correctly described, then is there merit in the complaint of plaintiff in this action? Otherwise not, and the restraining order prayed for should have been denied as it was. Of what difference is it how the determinations of the Board were reached so long as the facts determined remain undisputed.

As to the power of the Court to restrain the Board of Supervisors from canvassing the vote of the electors of the proposed corporation and certifying the result to the Secretary of State:

The statute provides that the Board of Supervisors shall meet on the Monday next succeeding the election and proceed to canvass the votes cast, and if it appears therefrom that a majority of such votes cast are for incorporation, the Board shall make an order declaring the proposed territory duly incorporated and file a certified copy of the same in the office of the Secretary of State.

It is like a provision in Section 3981 of the Political Code, relating to removal of county seat, and declaring the result of an election, of which the Supreme Court of this State says (quoting the syllabus):

"An injunction will not lie to restrain the Board of Supervisors of a county from giving a notice, as required by Section 3981 of the Political Code, of the result of an election held by their order upon the question of the removal of the county seat, on the ground that the election was illegally ordered by the board by reason of their want of jurisdiction." People ex. rel. Attorney General vs. Board of Supervisors of Shasta County, 75 Cal., 179.

The opinion of the Court in this case cites paragraph 4, of Section 3423, of the Civil Code as follows:

An injunction cannot be granted:

4. To prevent the execution of a public statute by officers of the law, for the public benefit.

At the conclusion of the lengthy and somewhat discursive argument of the attorney for plaintiff, one of the attorneys for defendant handed the Court the authority above cited, and without waiting for argument in reply from defendant's counsel, denied the injunction and sustained the demurrer to the complaint without leave to amend—sending the case out of court.

Counsel for plaintiff gave out an intimation in the course of his argument that in the event of his failure in this action, which he must have anticipated, he would pursue his remedy to defeat the incorporation of the Town by **quo warranto.**

It was agreed by counsel on both sides that the Court's denial of the injunction in this case would forestall the Glendale annexation election called for March 21, inasmuch as such an election if held would be utterly void, useless and lawless.

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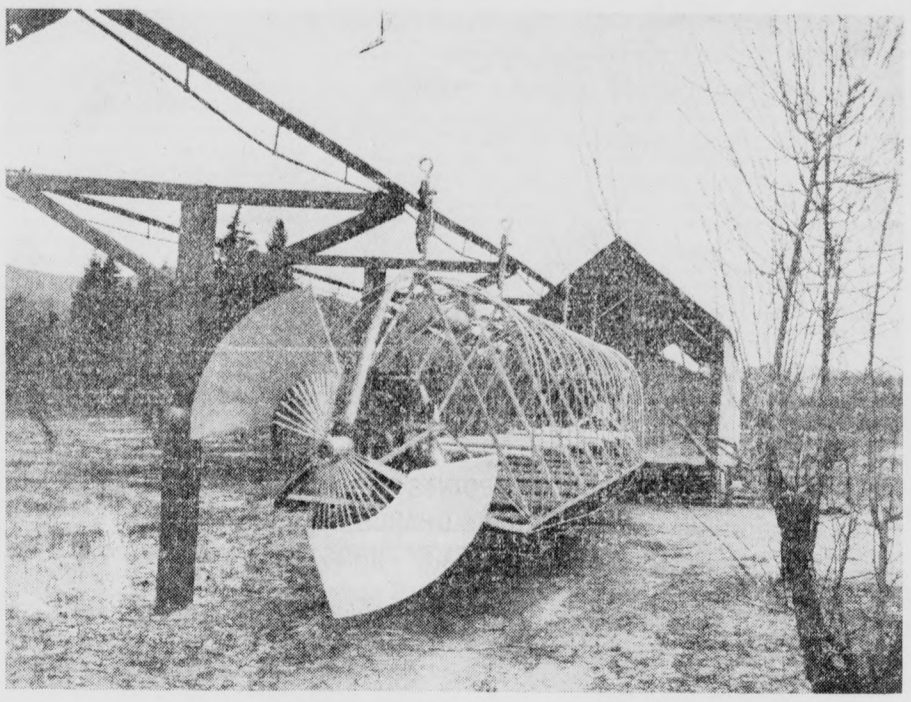
Tropico, : : : : : Cal.

Mr. John Roe, sr., of Danesville, Ohio, arrived in Tropico, Monday. He expects to engage in business in

THE FAWKES AERIAL TROLLEY CAR



THE CAR LINE OF THE FUTURE.
Showing the Novel Method of Propulsion and the Overhead Rail.

Burbank will in the near future be connected to Tropico by the aerial trolley which is the invention and successful production of J. W. Fawkes. This is the plan of Mr. Fawkes, and what Mr. Fawkes plans usually becomes real and successful accomplishments.

The aerial trolley car, which was described recently in the Sentinel is gradually nearing completion. Enough track has been built to make trial trips with the car, and both the inventors and all who have witnessed the novel sight of a car traveling along on an overhead rail, propelled by a whirring fan in the rear of the car, are satisfied that the aerial trolley car is a factor that will will soon enter into the traffic world. It is one that promises to surpass the present passenger traffic system in cheapness of construction of cars and track, in cheapness of maintenance of track and repair on cars, in the cost of power used—three items which at once command the attention of captains of the traffic army. Other features which are at once obvious as being superior to the present trolley system are more rapid service, cheaper service, minimizing of accidents, and— a big item—less noise. On the city streets congestion of traffic will be eliminated. Railroad tracks on the streets may be done away with, and the streets will be used solely by teams, autos and pedestrians. Where snow falls there will be no delay as snow cannot hinder car service on the aerial trolley track.

It was the intention of Mr. Fawkes a few weeks ago to build a circular track on his ranch at Burbank on which to demonstrate the practicability of his car. The trials on the 600 feet of straight track have been sufficient, however, to assure him that both car and track as well as the means of propulsion are all that he planned they would be.

So instead of going to the expense of building a circular track in Burbank he will at once secure a right of way for a line from Burbank to Tropico—and eventually to Los Angeles—along the hills and following the west bank of the Los Angeles river. A more picturesque route could not be chosen. Thus the residents of Burbank will be the first to receive the benefits of a cheaper fare and quicker service to Los Angeles. Tropico, too, will come in for a share of benefits, for if the line is a success the patronage it will receive cannot be estimated as those who ride on the car must come to Tropico first. It will be the means of bringing thousands here on sightseeing trips.

It was the editor's good fortune to take a ride in the aerial "Sparrow" at Mr. Fawkes' ranch at Burbank. While the car is not entirely completed it is near enough to carry passengers and show what it will do.

It is marvelous to note the nicety and exactness with which every detail has been worked out by his inventor, assisted by his wife. Indeed, Mrs. Fawkes has been the constant assistant and counselor of her husband in planning and working out all the details and plans; and the patents, of which there are many covering all the different features of the car and track are issued to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fawkes.

One of the latest additions which go to make it a mechanical success and commercially more practical is the hoisting apparatus. By means of this feature the car can be lowered from the overhead rail on which it rides, to the ground, thus taking on and discharging passengers any place. Thus it will not be necessary to build any towers or elevated stations along the line. The hoist will raise and lower the car at any point, and is a part of the propelling appartus, or rather is connected to the propelling motor.

THREE BOYS TAKE A TRIP.

Act one shows three young men on motorcycles, setting out from Tropico on a Sunday morning. Destination, a railroad station 50 miles away in a mountain canyon.

Curtain next rises on the young men in the mountains. The road is sandy. The mortorists tired out and one machine is out of commission.

Act the third gives the impression of tragedy. Scene, Tropico, the quiet and peaceful, stirred with fear of a dire disaster. One young man unaccounted for.

But the curtain falls finally with the hero saved and the heroine—well the ending may be the same as in a real sure enough play.

This is the story.

Fred Spear, Roy Yarger and Wm. Little, all well known young men of Tropico set out for a trip Sunday morning to Ravenna, a town in the Soledad canyon, about fifty miles north of this place on the S. P. railroad. They intended visiting Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, who formerly resided in this place.

When the boys got into the canyon they found the roads sandy and the creek swollen in many places. Spear's machine began bucking, probably due to the soaking it got each time the creek was crossed. Yarger and Little went on ahead when Spear stopped to make some repairs, thinking he would soon be up with them. But he failed to get his machine in running condition. Although tired and hungry, Spear attempted to push his wheel on up the canyon. The limit of his strength was soon reached, however, and he lay down utterly exhausted.

The other boys continued on their way up the canyon. Finally young Little returned to assist his unfortunate companion, taking Yarger's motorcycle. It was decided that Yarger would continue his trip and return to Tropico by train, Monday morning and the other boys would go back on their wheels.

As Little came on down the canyon he saw the motorcycle of young Spear standing a short distance from the road, but did not see Spear, who was so far gone as to be unable to call for help although he says he was conscious that Little did not suspect that he was lying down so near his wheel and in such a condition, of course, but why Little he did not go over to the wheel and inspect it does not appear. He returned to Tropico, spread the report that Spear was missing and Spear's friends immediately became alarmed. A party in an auto, consisting of Oliver Spear, Ralph Robinson, Wm. Hutton and Mr. Bright set out for the canyon, about 9 o'clock Sunday night followed the next morning by more men on motorcycles.

As soon as he realized he was alone and after he had rested a short time, Spear aroused himself and proceeded to pull himself and wheel over to a farm house which he could see in the distance. Here he spent the night physically in bad shape.

Next day the farmer got the motorist to the train, the auto party found out what they started to find out, and all returned to Tropico. Nobody was hurt, nobody missing, excitement all over and there are three boys wiser and somewhat less enthusiastic over mountain motoring.

QUIET OF CASA VERDUGO IS DISTURBED.

That Neighborhood Rudely Awakened at an Early Hour by Booze-Fighters.

Last Sunday morning, about 1 a.m., the peace and dignity of the people of the State of California, in general, and more particularly those in the neighborhood of Casa Verdugo restaurant, was disturbed by a late arrival from Los Angeles who had imbibed too often.

A. A. McKinnon was arrested on the charge above suggested, on complaint of F. W. Anderson, and pleaded guilty in Judge Melrose's court as charged.

It is said McKinnon is not naturally a peace disturber, and ordinarily is a good citizen, but too much booze made him boisterous for the time being. He was given a suspended sentence on promise of good conduct.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN.

A business meeting of the Church of the Brethren was held at the church, corner of Park and Glendale avenues, last Saturday. Wm. Stutsman and S. S. Garst were chosen delegates to the State conference, which meets this week at Covina, and M. M. Eshelman is to represent the same people at their National conference which meets in St. Joseph, Mo., June 1 to 8.

WHO WILL SHARE IN OWENS RIVER WATER?

Pending the work of the Los Angeles city consolidation committee in determining what territory the city should consent to annex, for the purpose of sharing in the benefits and burdens of her great Owens River aqueduct, her water board has appointed three experts, William H. Code and John H. Quinton of the United States reclamation service, and Homer Hamlin, city engineer, a commission the duty of which, according to chief engineer of the aqueduct, William Mulholland, will be to determine which land is to have the water in point of area as well as in point of productiveness.

"We want the city to get all it can for the water. The time will never come when the city, with its present area, will need all the water, but we have to see that territory is not annexed to the city without helping to bear the burden of getting the water here.

"One duty of the commission will be to revise the plans already under way for the distribution of the water. These plans embrace much more territory than we can possibly serve.

"The supply is nowhere equal to the demand. Those who believe that we will have more water than we know what to do with and later they will get it cheaper are badly mistaken. No one will get it any cheaper than those who have mortgaged their homes to bring it here."

It looks very much from this as if the organization of the City and County of Los Angeles under the borough system of government is to be abandoned for the alternative plan of annexing to the city such territory as may be supplied with water from Owens River aqueduct for domestic and irrigating purposes and as may vote for such annexation. So that if Pasadena can and would get its water supply from the big aqueduct, she must vote to accept annexation to or consolidation with Los Angeles and share in the glory of helping to build, not only Greater Los Angeles, but the greatest City on the Pacific Coast. When the time comes, and we verily believe the time is close at hand, the young city of Tropico will be found, we doubt not, lined up with all the other suburban forces that appreciate the City of Los Angeles, in the grand march of progress that shall place her proudly among the foremost cities of the world, a prominence she is rapidly reaching.

PRIZES FOR GLENDALE HORSES.

Central Stables Capture Three Prizes From Pasadena Horse Show—Some Classy Turnouts.

At the Pasadena Polo Club Horse Show, on Wednesday, the opening day, two of three prizes in class No. 17, for harness horses and livery turnouts were won by Central Stables, Glendale. On Saturday, the last day of the show, the second prize was won by Bessie of the same stable, this prize being a silver loving cup. When it is taken into consideration that the entries made by Mr. Showalter, of the Central Stables, had to compete with some of the finest turnouts in Pasadena and the finest rig owned by the West Lake Stables of Los Angeles, one can better understand the importance of the victory both to Mr. Showalter and the San Fernando valley, says the Burbank Review.

A fine mare from the West Lake Stables, hitched to an $800 Victoria, took first prize; Babe, from Central Stables, Glendale, hitched to a runabout kept for hire, took second prize and Bessie, from Central Stables, Glendale, took third prize. The Central Stables' horses had no special training for the event and in fact they were worked in livery up to noon of the day previous to the day of showing. Mr. Showalter purchased Bessie from Dr. Campbell, brother of Daniel of the Tropico Bank, and Arthur Campbell of North Glendale, previous to the Dr's. departure for Europe, and Babe was formerly owned by Dr. Thompson, of Burbank. Mr. Showalter is a lover of horses and he thoroughly understands them. His victory is an important one and he is justly proud of it.

JOHNS HOPKINS.

The Man Who Founded One of the Greatest Universities.

Almost one hundred and eleven years ago there was born on a little farm in Maryland a man whose name has been for more than thirty years a sort of guarantee among physicians and men whose specialty is higher education. The man led an everyday sort of a life. He did not receive more than the commonest sort of a common school education; he never wrote a book in his life, nor took part in political affairs nor were his achievements in the business world meteoric.

The man's name was Johns Hopkins, and although the university to which he gave his name is today one of the most widely known in America, it is safe to say that two college presidents in five would be at a loss if asked to tell anything more about him than that he founded a university.

Johns Hopkins's father was a farmer and the boy's given name, Johns, was the family name of an old Maryland family. He was born in 1794 and lived on his father's farm until he was 17 years old, going to school, when there was any school to go to, in the winter, and working in the field in summer. Then he went to Baltimore with an uncle, Gerard T. Hopkins, and began to learn the wholesale grocery business. In two years the boy had learned so much about the business that his uncle was willing to allow him to manage it, although he was only 19 years old. That was the winter the British landed on the shore of Chesapeake Bay, marched to Washington and burned the Capitol and the White House. Business conditions in Baltimore, less than a day's ride by horseback from the capitol, were greatly disturbed. But the Hopkins grocery firm not only did not fail, but prospered and increased its trade in spite of the excitement. The boy of 19 displayed a cooler head and more business acumen than many of his older competitors, who were thrown into a complete state of panic by the nearness of the marauding British.

Five years later, having saved $800, young Hopkins went into business for himself, renting a small store. In 1822 two younger brothers were taken into the firm and the name of the partnership changed to Hopkins & Brothers. The business thus started was remarkably successful and it grew as Baltimore grew.

In 1847 Johns Hopkins, then 53 years old, retired from the wholesale grocery house, leaving his brothers to manage it. He was interested in a number of Baltimore banks. A few years after leaving the wholesale firm he became president of the Merchants Bank, a position which he held until his death.

Hopkins, like almost every other successful man, was one who was not afraid of new things. Because a project was new, he reasoned, was no reason for treating it with scorn as visionary and impractical. Railroads were comparatively new then, and as a business proposition they were treated with much the same sort of jovial contempt which met the first promoters of motor cars.

Hopkins was one of the first men who saw the possibilities of this new method of transportation, and he bought stock in the first real railroad ever built in this country, the Baltimore & Ohio. It was a rough road the Baltimore & Ohio traveled in more ways than one, and the financial jolts received by the directors and stockholders of the railroad were no less severe than the physical jars which tried the endurance of the few brave passengers who ventured over its line. In 1857 it seemed almost inevitable that it would be forced to give up. Johns Hopkins indorsed the notes of the company, although it meant he was risking everything he had. The railroad pulled through. Again, in 1873, when a panic threatened to shake the Baltimore & Ohio roadbed off the map, Johns Hopkins was there to save it. He advanced $900,000 to the railroad and the depressing effect of the monetasy situation was largely neutralized in Baltimore.

Mr. Hopkins never married and in his later years lived more or less alone. He had no fads, and he did not care for expensive living. Good books pleased him, and he had a large number of them in his home in Baltimore. He also bought a considerable number of oil paintings. But John Hopkins's one pet project was the founding of a university and of a hospital. In 1867, at his request, an incorporation was formed under the general laws of Maryland "for the promotion of education in the state of Maryland." When the old banker died, December 24, 1873, he left the bulk of his estate to this newly founded university—a university at that time without a teacher or a student—and to a "convalescent hospital" to be established in a country neighborhood within easy reach of Baltimore. Each of these institutions received 3½ million dollars. Special provision was made for students from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, but most of the details of the founding and management of the university were left to trustees. One condition applied to the bequests to both institutions. The money and securities were to be used only for endowment. No new buildings were to be built with the principal. The trustees proceeded to the work of organizing the university and Daniel Coit Gilman, then president of the University of California, was chosen to head the new institution. The first students were admitted in October, 1876. The university, like its founder's business, grew gradually but steadily until today it is one of the best equipped and best run educational institutions in America, and the "convalescent hospital" has become the center around which has grown a medical school with a reputation so excellent that it is only necessary to say of a doctor "He is a Johns Hopkins's man" to insure his standing as a man of abiltiy.

CITY SCHOOLS AHEAD OF EASTERN, SAYS FRANCIS

"Is the Los Angeles public school system behind the eastern ones?" repeated J. H. Francis, superintenedent of schools, who returned yesterday from a long eastern trip of school inspection. "Indeed it isn't behind; you could have safely said that without interviewing me. Our system is way ahead in the matters pertaining to the organization department, the character and abilities of the teachers, freedom from political influences and progressive work, in addition to the already established work. We are, perhaps, behind them in regard to schools for the blind, the mentally deficient and in training schools for both boys and girls, but we are steadily growing towards better conditions along those lines.

"There is one system they use there which is fine—mighty fine. They group their children—that is, the slow children of a grade are grouped together and the bright ones are formed into a circle by themselves. This is not precisely like ungraded work because that is a matter of one room and of individual teachers—this is a system well organized throughout their schools. In this way sometimes the bright pupils are allowed to make two grades in one; they are never pushed but they are not held back by the pupils who need more time and repetition in their work and who are enabled to get it in this way. It is a mighty fine scheme and would be feasible in any schools, though I only came across the system in Baltimore.

"I went through the schools of Washington, Mobile, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Rochester, and I can say with the sincerest satisfaction that in an all round way the schools of Los Angeles are away ahead of the ones in the ast."

Whom, we wonder, was Theodore Roosevelt addressing, in his Los Angeles speech, last Wednesday, when he said that no part of this country can afford to submit to lawlessness of any form or description? Do any of the people in these parts consider themselves personally referred to ? At all events, every good citizen should get a copy of the grand epigrams of that masterful address and keep them ever ready for immediate reference and observance.

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THE BIG BOOM OF 1887

Wild Speculation in Southern California Real Estate

PROPERTY VALUES SKY HIGH

Settlers Poured in by Thousands and Marked the Passing of Pueblo Ways and Upbuilding of City of Los Angeles

By J. M. Guinn

In the civic life of every growing city there are epochs which mark turning points in its career. The year 1887—the year of our great real estate boom—is the most eventful epoch ino our city's history.

That event marks the passing of old pueblo ways and customs of doing business and the inauguration of new methods and new men. That boom, which was not confined to Los Angeles, but extended over all the Southland, transformed Southern California from a lotus land of ease, where life was a sensuous dream, to an arena of ceaseless energy and enterprise.

In a century—that is, from 1781, the year of its founding, to 1881, its centenary—the city grew in population from 44 to 12,000. In the first decade of its second century its population increased to 50,395, the most remarkable growth in its history. In a single year—that of 1887—its gain in population exceeded that of a century and more than half of the gain of the decade was made in two years, 1886 and 1887.

The awakening of Los Angeles began with the completion of its second transcontinental railroad, the Santa Fe system.

The connection of the Southern Pacific railroad in 1882 gave Southern California its first transcontinental line by the Southern route and offered us a new and better market for our products in the mining regions—of Arizona and New Mexico. Immigrants began to come by the new route and the price of land advanced slowly but steadily.

County Well Advertised

Up till 1886 the growth of our cities and towns had kept pace with the growth and development of the surrounding country, the crying need for new cities and towns had not been heard. The merits of the country had been well advertised in the East. "California on Wheels"—railroad cars fitted in an attractive style with the choicest and most attractive exhibits of the product of the Golden state were making a pilgrimage of the Middle West and the Eastern states and glib-tongued real estate promoters, where the exhibit stopped, proclaimed the glad things of the great joy that awaited colonists in the land of sunshine.

As the last link in the Santa Fe railroad system was approaching completion in the spring of 1886—a rate war was precipitated between the two transcontinental lines. Tickets from Missouri river points to Los Angeles were sold all the way from $1 to $15. Visitors and immigrants poured in by the thousands. The winter of 1885 and 1886 had been one of abundant rainfall and the country was looking its loveliest. Leaving the ice and snows of the Middle West, in three days they found themselves in a land of orange groves, green fields and flower covered hills. In the new land they found everybody prosperous and happy and these visitors returned home to sell their possessions and come to the promised land.

Many Towns Created

Up to 1886 there were not more than a dozen cities and towns in Los Angeles county, which then included all the territory now in Orange county. On the completion, early in 1887, of the Santa Fe railroad, the creation of new towns began and the rapidity with which they were created was truly astonishing. During the months of March, April and May, 1887, no less than 13 townsites were platted on the line of the Santa Fe road alone and the lots thrown upon the market.

Before the close of 1887, between the eastern limits of Los Angeles city and the San Bernardino county line, a distance of 38 miles by the Santa Fe road, there were 25 cities and towns, an average of one to each mile and a half of the road.

Paralleling the Santa Fe on the line of the Southern Pacific eight more towns claimed the attention of lot buyers, with three more thrown in between the roads, making a grand total of 26 cities and towns in the San Gabriel valley. The area of some of these towns was quite extensive. "No pent-up Utica contracted the powers" of their founders. The only limit to the greatness of a city was the boundary lines of the adjoining city.

Some of these cities and towns have grown to be respectable sized burgs; others have been lost to sight, but to the memory of lot buyers in them, dear. The town of Chicago Park numbered nearly 3000 lots, located in the wash of the San Gabriel river. At flood time the owners have water lots; at all other times simply rocks.

Azusa, Commercial Center

The city of Azusa, with its villa lots and suburban farm lots, included an area of 4000 acres. The founding of the city was intended to satisfy a long-felt want. The rich valley of the Azusa de Duarte had no commercial metropolis. Azusa City was recognized by real estate speculators as the coming commercial center of trade for the valley, and they saw money in the first pick of lots.

The lots were to be offered for sale on a certain day at Los Angeles, and through the long hours of the night previous and until 9 o'clock of the day of the sale a line of hungry and weary lot buyers stood in the hall in front of the office where the sale of the lots was to take place. No. two claimed to have been offered $1000 for his place in the line. No. five boasted of having sold out for $5000, No. 54 vainly offered his for $100, but No. one was deaf to all offers, and through the weary hours of the night clung to the "handle of the big front door," securing at last the coveted prize—the first choice.

The first day of the sale $280,000 worth of lots were sold. The sale continued uninterruptedly for three days. Not one in 10 of the purchasers had seen the town site and not one in 100 expected to occupy the land. They were buying to resell at an advance. Azusa has fulfilled the design of its founders—it is the commercial metropolis of the valley where it is located.

Magnitude of Boom

The magnitude of the boom of 1887 can be more acurately measured by a money standard than any other. The total of the considerations named in the instruments filed for record during the year 1887 reached the enormous sum of $98,084.62. But even this does not tell half the story. By far the larger number of lots and blocks in the various tracts and townsites that were thrown on the market were sold on contract to convey, the terms of payment being part cash, balance in six, 12 and 18 months, a deed to be given when final payment was made. But few of these agreements were recorded. Frequently property bought on agreement to convey was resold from one to half a dozen times and each time at an advance, yet the consideration named in the deed when given would be the sum stipulated in the original agreement.

Deeds to the great bulk of property sold on contract in 1887 did not go on record until the following year. Thousands of contracts were never completed, the purchaser forfeited the amount paid and the land reverted to the original owner. The amount involved in real estate transactions during the year 1887 in Los Angeles alone amounted to $200,000,000.

Perhaps Never Equaled

So rapid an inflation of land values was perhaps never equaled in the world's history. When unimproved land in John Law's Mississippi colony sold for 30,000 livres ($5550) a square league, all Europe was amazed and historians still quote the Mississippi bubble as a marvel of inflation. To have bought a square league of land adjoining some of our cities in the booming days of 1887 would have taken an amount of money equal to the capital of the National Bank of France in the days of John Law. Unimproved land adjoining the city of Los Angeles sold as high as $2500 (would sell for $25,000 now) or at a rate of $14,400,000 a square league. Land that was sold in 1886 at $100 per acre changed hands in 1887 at $1500 and city lots bought in 1886 at $500 each a year later were rated at $5000.

The great booms of former times, measured by a money standard, dwarf into insignificance when compared with ours of 1887. The capital stock of John Law's National bank of France with his Mississippi grants thrown in, figured up less than $15,000,000 at the period of its greatest inflation—an amount about equal to our real estate transfers for one month, yet the bursting of John Law's financial boom very nearly bankrupted the French empire.

South Sea Bubble Small

The relative proportions of the South Sea bubble of 1720 to our real estate boom of 1887 are as a soap bubble to a mammoth baloon. The amount of capital invested in the Darien colonization scheme, a scheme which bankrupted Scotland and came near plunging the leading nations of Europe into war, was only 220,000 pounds sterling, a sum about equal to our real estate transfers for the day.

The mania for town-founding and the extent to which it prevailed is best shown by a report compiled for the Los Angeles county board of equalization in July, 1899. The area included in 60 towns all laid out after Jan. 1, 1887, is estimated, in that report, at 79,350 acres, and the population of the 60 towns was estimated at 3350. Some of the largest of these in area had the smallest population. Carlton, containing 4060 lots, had no inhabitants; Nadeau, 4470 lots, no inhabitants; Manchester, 2304 lots, no inhabitants; Chicago Park, 2289 lots, one inhabitant, a real estate agent, Sunset, one inhabitant, the watchman of an unfinished hotel (burned a few years later). Minneapolis, Studebaker City, Broadacres, Walteria, Gladstone—houseless cities of the plains; the plowshare has passed over their ruins and grain grows in their deserted streets.

Boom Just Shriveled Up

The boom did not collapse suddenly. It just shriveled up. The considerations named in the transfers for the first three months of 1888 exceeded $20,000,000. After that they decreased rapidly. In a less fruitful country and with a less hopeful and less self-reliant people the collapse of such a boom would have resulted in financial ruin and untold suffering.

When the boom had become a thing of the past those who had kept aloof from wild speculation pursued the even tenor of their ways building up the real cities and improving the country.

Those who had invested recklessly in paper cities plowed up the cites of prospective palace hotels and massive business blocks and sowed them in grain or planted them with trees.

There was for a short time a stringency in the money market, but even this proved a blessing in disguise. It compelled more economic methods of living and impelled the people to greater efforts to develop the resources of the country. On the whole, with all its faults and failures, with all of its reckless waste and wild extravagance, with its lush of promise and its laxity of performance, the great boom of 1887 was the real awakening of Los Angeles and all of Southern California as well, from a Rip Van Rinkle sleep of a century.

"A MILLION BY 1920"

The announcement that within three weeks the Harrison line, a British concern, will inaugurate a freight service with 10,000-ton steamers between European ports and the Pacific coast comes simultaneously with the news that the United Fruit company will follow suit with a fleet of four great ships now being built.

This evidence of the eagerness of the water transportation companies to get into touch with the trade of this coast before the opening of the Panama canal is a forcast of the immense new facilities that will be ours when the government's waterway is completed, and of the importance attached by the shipping world to the future commerce of the Pacific.

The advent of the United Fruit company may be of special significance to California fruit growers. Not only is this corporation the largest single dealer and trader in fruits in the world, but its steamship service, both passenger and freight, is one of the greatest. Its vessels are especially equpped for the best handling of fruit in transit known to science.

What a service of this kind would mean to California fruits is no longer a matter of speculation. The lemon grower of California is unable to secure the Atlantic coast market so long as he must ship by railroad 3000 miles over land in in competition with the cheaper water transportation of the Sicilian lemons. Safe water facilities, with cooling, etc., would, with the tariff, put the California grower on better than even terms with the Sicilian; would in fact drive him out of the American market.

Similarly, all California fruit-growing would be stimulated. Our oranges would be put on a par with those of Florida and the promising new groves of the Isle of Pines, and other products of this state would be set down in New York, Philadelphia as cheap as any. Add to this the prospect of the foreign trade under the improved conditions and the imagination is stirred by the outlook.

Scarce a month now passes without some new indication of what the harbor is going to mean to Los Angeles. No city with the facilities for shipments this will have has ever failed to profit enormously in population and wealth through them. The importance of the fight we have just made for local control of the harbor and of the speedy construction of the municipal railroad ought to be apparent to the dullest mind.

The belief that our harbor brings to Los Angeles all the possiblities of New York, Hamburg, Glasgow and Rio de Janeiro is not born in the fleecy clouds of any pipe but is justified by the history of those ports.

LOS ANGELES IN 1848 DESCRIBED

City Presents Marked Contrast to Town Told of by Aged Soldier

With Los Angeles in the census with 319,198 people and with 350,000 undoubtedly in this city at the present time, a description of the city as it was in 1848 throws an interesting sidelight on the city's growth. Joseph Evans of Newark, N. J., a pioneer of 1847, has written to the San Francisco Call his impressions of the Angel city as it appeared in that year, which reads as follows:

I was much interested in a letter written by J. E. R. describing Southern California; the writer refers at length to the city of Los Angeles and surrounding places. The evident change in that locality has been so great since 1848 that I think it would not be out of place to give your readers an idea of what it was sixty-three years ago.

My first visit to Los Angeles was made when I was in service during the Mexican War. I was a member of Company I, First regiment, New York Voluteers, better known as Stevenson's California expedition. On arriving at San Francisco the regiment was divided up and sent to garrison all the towns on the coast from San Francisco to Cape St. Lucas, Lower California. Company I went first, with others, to Monterey, where we remained eight months. Then we were ordered to San Diego to relieve a company of Mormons who were in camp there and were put on board a United States store ship to be landed at San Pedro, a small harbor near Los Angeles. From there we intended to March 140 miles to San Diego.

Searches for San Pedro

A funny incident happened when we entered the bay of San Pedro. The captain of the vessel had never before been in that harbor, and searched about in the bay all the afternoon in a vain effort to find the town. As night drew on he thought it best to run out under the lee of Santa Catalina island and wait until morning for a further search. But just then a small boat was seen coming out from the headland that in part forms the harbor of San Pedro. The captain backed his mainsail and waited for the boat to come alongside. There were two men in it, and on being asked if they could pilot us to the town said they could. They were taken aboard, and then the captain, by direction of one of the strangers, ran his ship within half a mile of the headland and dropped anchor. In the meantime we had learned that the boatmen were members of our regiment, and one of them was collector of the port. We had a jolly time that night,, and early in the morning we went on deck to take a look at the town, when to our surprise to see a single adobe tiled roof house with a few Indian huts as all that comprised the town of San Pedro, and that fact explained why the captain failed to find it the day before. We landed at once and encamped near by, sending word up to Los Angeles, about 15 miles distant inland, of our arrival. Col Stevenson had his headquarters in that town and was in command of the lower part of the state, and we had to report to him for further orders.

A day or two after a detachment of dragons came down with baggage wagons to take a lot of commissary and quartermaster supplies which the store ship had on board for that department. They also brought a six-mule team to draw our camp equipage to San Diego, but as our captain had to attend a courtmartial in Los Angeles we were detained at San Pedro a week, which gave many of us an opportunity to visit "the City of the Angels." To this end myself and a friend, the acting surgeon of the company, procured horses from a rancho nearby and were soon on our way to see what pleasure we could find, and also to get some knowledge of the country. The road led across a nearly flat plain, with, I think, but two dwellings between San Pedro and Los Angeles. On the way we encountered large flocks of wild geese and ducks feeding on the young grass, but they appeared to have no fear of us, as the natives never killed them for food or molested them in any way. We arrived in town during the afternoon and hunted up quarters for the night. We found some of our comrades, who took charge of our horses and staked them out to feed, and we started in to see the town. We found it situated at the foothills of the coast range, and there was a fine stream of water running through it, from which the inhabitants irrigated their gardens and vineyards. The houses were mostly of adobe (large mud bricks), with tile roofs; one only did we find built of wood.

Indians in Slavery

The Indian huts were of the poorest character and the condition of the Indians that of nominal slavery. I do not recollect the number of inhabitants, but aside from our troops their number could hardly have exceeded a few hundred. We found at that post a company of United States dragons who had come overland as an escort to General Kearney (an uncle of General Phil Kearney), who had been sent to take command of the California coast; also three companies of our regiment quartered there. In rear of their quarters, on a rise of the ground, was a guardhouse with a consisted of an adobe church and a calaboose or jail for unruly Indians. The houses were of but one story, with a few exceptions, and posessed no ornamentation whatever. This was Los Angeles in 1848, and I doubt if I would now recognize it as the town I visited in that year.

On our return to the post we stopped at the rancho from which we had obtained our horses, thinking to leave them there and walk the mile we had yet to go; but no sooner did the owner comprehend what we intended to do than he objected at once, giving us to undertsand that he would not permit a white man to walk so far, and he would send an Indian boy with us to bring back the horses.

He also insisted on our remaining until the women cooked something for us to eat, and on our offering to pay for what we had eaten he refused to accept it; and to still further show his hospitality he called in his son with his violin, and after him came two blushing daughters to waltz with us, but as neither of us could dance, we were obliged to make the best excuse we could, and the girls retired, looking quite disappointed.

I relate this incident to illustrate the kindness shown to strangers by those native Californians. Their lives were given up to pleasure and they wished strangers to share it with them.

JOSEPH EVANS,
A Pioneer of 1847.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS MEN TO HAVE CHARGE OF FAIR FUNDS

Governor Johnson Tuesday sent to the senate for confirmation the names of his Panama-Pacific exposition commission. Those selected are as follows:

Nat I. Sullivan of San Francisco, president; Chester H. Rowell of Fresno, Marshall Stimson of Los Angeles and Robert Cameron Rogers of Santa Barbara.

Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Stimson are lawyers and Messrs. Rowell and Rogers are editors, although the latter is more widely known as the author of "The Rosary," a song.

In announcing the appointments the governor said:

"The commission embraces intellect possessed by few commissions, and a civic idealism, or governmental view—if you choose to put it—that is of the highest and most advanced.

"The design of the commission of which ex-officio I am a member, will be to lend every aid and assistance to the Panama-Pacific International exposition, and to make that exposition the greatest in the history of the world.

"The commission of course will have charge of the $5,000,000 voted by the people of the state of California. Our first duty will be to see that that money is expended for the exact purpose for which it was voted by the people, and to safeguard in every possible way the disbursement and expenditure of that vast sum.

"The expenditure of this money we regard as a trust of all the people of the state, and we shall fullfill that trust with the utmost fidelity—even punctiliousness—just as the people of the whole state, as we believe, would wish that trust fulfilled.

LOS ANGELES WILL RULE HARBOR, COLLIER STATES

San Diego Exposition Chief Tells of Legislature's Action

D. C. Collier, director-general of the Panama-California exposition to be held in 1915 at San Diego, and who has been in Sacramento the past few weeks in behalf of a bill for state aid for the exposition, was in Los Angeles yesterday visiting with his sons, cadets at a local military academy. He departed last night for San Diego.

"We succeeded in securing a $250,000 appropriation for a state building at the San Diego exposition," said Collier, "and it is planned to make it one of the feature structures. The Southern California legislators stood as a unit for this and other measures calculated to benefit Southern California, and as a result were able to swing the legislature into line. You will get municipal control of the harbor, and that is as it should be, for it means a greater Los Angeles and better harbor facilities."

Colonel Collier declares plans for the San Diego exposition were progressing with gratifying speed.

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit, cereal and cream, barbecued hares (rabbits), southern batter bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Potato soup in cups, cold corned beef (a left-over from Saturday), stuffed sweet potatoes, brown bread, cut thin and spread with peanut butter; orange and nut salad on lettuce, crackers and roquefort cheese, cookies and cocoa.

DINNER

Vermicilli and veal soup, roast loin of young pork, apple sauce, brussels sprouts, mashed potatoes, pineapple pie, black coffee.

MONDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges cereal and cream, bacon and fried mush, toast, tea and coffee.

Corned beef hash, baked bananas, baked tomato toast, pickles, crackers and cheese, chocolate eclairs and tea.

DINNER

Black bean soup, based upon liquor in which beef was boiled; cold roast pork, apple sauce, canned green peas, jerusalem artichokes, brown betty, black coffee.

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST

Baked apples eaten with cereal and cream, bacon, boiled eggs (on call), graham gems, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Hash cakes (a left-over), baked potatoes, brown and white bread, souffle of artichockes (a left-over), crackers, cream cheese and marmalade, tea.

DINNER

Yesterday's soup with sliced lemon on top, mutton chops en casserole, fried celery knobs, mashed white turnips, floating island, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST

Tangerines, cereal and cream, finnan haddie, hominy muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Cheese fondu, thin bread and butter, French fried potatoes, heated crackers, cream puffs, tea.

DINNER

Mutton and barley broth, roast goose, grape jelly, rice croquettes, canned string beans, indian meal pudding, black coffee.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST

Stewed prunes, cereal and cream, fried salt pork with cream gravy a la New England, griddle cakes and syrup, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Philadelphia scrapple, potatoes boiled in their jackets, lettuce and string bean salad (a left-over), graham crackers heated with cheese, warm sugar gingerbread and tea.

DINNER

Yesterday's soup, salmi of goose,, green corn pudding, scalloped sweet potatoes, coffee blanc mange and cream cake, black coffee.

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges, cereal and cream, roe herrings, cornmeal muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Salmon croquettes, potato cakes, toasted muffins from breakfast, waffles and honey for desert, tea.

DINNER.... ....

Oyster bisque, beefsteak and onions, carrots and green peas (canned), mashed potatoes, date pudding, black coffee.

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges, cereal and cream, bacon, hot rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Tomatoes and eggs (scrambled together), warmed rolls, potato puff (a left-over), rice custard, tea.

DINNER

Swedish soup with poached eggs on top, fricasseed fowl, boiled rice, salsify fritters, roly-poly, containing jam; black coffee.

WHEN you don't advertise nobody knows that you are doing business, and it won't be long before you'll not know it yourself.

AN UNFINISHED GRAVE

A True Story of Captain Dick and His Experiences on Lake Tahoe

By Charles Alma Byers

"Have you ever heard the story of Captain Dick's unfinished grave?" inquired our grizzled boatman, as we rounded Rubicon Point in search of unfrequented fishing water. Bill and I, both ardent followers of Isaak Walton, had already spent nearly a month at Lake Tahoe, the greater portion of which time had been devoted to flirting with the lake's finny inhabitants. We had been able to hook a satisfactory string nearly every day, no matter where we cast our lines, but we were, nevertheless, always looking for newer water for conquest.

"See that small island yonder?" he asked, on being told that we had never heard the story, pointing toward what resembled a rocky mountain peak looming up out of the placid waters of a small bay. The island, for such it was, embraced probably an acre, and contained no visible vegetation of any kind except a few dwarfed pines.

"That," continued the boatman, "is where Captain Dick intended to take his last long sleep. He spent many an hour chipping out his grave in the side of those huge granite bowlders, but he never finished it.

"You probably noticed that, a few feet back, we crossed what seemed to be a line dividing water that is blue-black in color from this, which you will notice is a bright emerald green. We are now in Emerald Bay, which is comparatively shallow. The water back there is very deep—so deep in some places, it is claimed, that no soundings have ever reached bottom, and so cold and so—so mysterious—or something that the body of a drowned person never rises to the surface. The change in the color of the water is crossed in less than a boat's length. If those black depths could speak we would probably know why Captain Dick's grave in the granite was never finished. I'll row close to the island, so you can see where the niche is located, or we can go ashore, if you like.

"Captain Dick was an odd character," resumed the boatman, after we had viewed the niche and proceeded on toward where we intended to try our luck that day at fishing. "When he was sober he was as mum about his past as a clam, but when liquor got the better of his senses, which it occasionally did, he would sometimes boast of some of the experiences of his evidently eventful career. It was said that his real name was Richard Barton, and that he was an exiled Englishman who, during the fifties, had been engaged in the slave traffic between the United States and Africa. By others it was claimed that he was once a noted pirate of the South Seas, and that he had been forced to abandon the life of a buccaneer when the steamboat, equipped with heavy artillery, began to prow his waters too frequently to be healthy for him. No matter which of these reports was true, and possible both of them was to a certain degree, he was evidently compelled by some fear to give up his life on the high seas and seek a means of existence among the land-lubbers.

"Those were days when the gold fever held the West in its grip, and Captain Dick became one of its victims. Men of all conditions and all callings, many of them with rewards hanging over their heads, made up the cosmopolitan aggregation of gold seekers. Among such associates the old sea-dog had nothing to fear. He drifted with the tide from camp to camp, and after a time, having met with but little success in the mines, and with too much work, he found his way to the summit of the range of mountains that surrounds this beautiful lake. The sight of these placid waters gladdened his sea-loving heart, and he felt that at last he had reached a place where he could enjoy the sailor's life without his presence creating suspicion.

"After establishing a temporary shelter on the shore o fthe lake, he proceeded to construct a small sail boat. When it was finished, he migrated permanently to that rocky island, where he erected a small, crudely-constructed cabin. Shortly afterward, he commenced work on his grave, and many of his lonely, moody hours were spent in chipping out that unused niche. He was never idle, now that he could work to suit his fancy; and, as the forests furnished an unlimited amount of material for his handy jackknife, his chief pleasure was realized from creating miniature sea crafts of various ingenious designs. He built a small battleship, about six feet long from stem to stern, and manned it with a full complement of men, with gunners placed at tiny wooden guns ready for action. He frequently took his little sailboat for trips across the lake, usually to the Glenbrook side, and one day, during such an absence, his little cabin and its entire contents went up in smoke, the little battleship included. It is supposed that some heartless tramp stole a boat somewhere along the shore of the lake, rowed to the island, and finding an empty larder at the Captain's cabin, took perverted satisfaction in setting the hut on fire. On his return the Captain found nothing left of his three years' labor except his uncompleted grave. Undaunted by this misfortune, however, he immediately built a new home, and proceeded to stock it with the necessary supplies.

"Having lived under conditions which regarded no law, he was not particular to notice the brand on any cattle which might seem to offer a solution to his meat problem, and not being supplied with firearms of any kind his knife served as his only means of slaughter. All of the mountain stock was in a semi-wild state, and in order to make a capture it was necessary for him to lay in wait along some well-traveled trail. One day, spurred by an appetite that craved the most tender meat, he bounded from his hiding place and seized a fat yearling steer of surprising strength and speed. Getting a good grip on the short horns, he had both hands so well occupied that he could not use his knife. The mountain side was very rough, and the only padding was an occasional clump of underbrush, covered with thorns. There were huge bowlders to obstruct a straight course, and perpendicular-walled crags to be dodged in the mad tussle that ensued. However, the Captain held on. When he lost his grip on a horn he grabbed an ear, and when this slipped from his hand he threw his arms around the neck. The fight of the steer with the clinging Captain continued for nearly a mile, over a country that no sane mountaineer would attempt to traverse under the most favorable conditions; and when it finally ended with a last leap into space and dropped to the very water's edge, the old Captain was victorious. The hair and skin of the animal had nearly all been left on the crags, and the Captain's bleeding form had scarcely a vestige of clothing to protect it from the winter's blast.

"This experience was almost the cause of Captain Dick occupying the little niche he had so long worked on in the rocks. He succeeded, however, in getting back to his cabin, more dead than alive, but without his winter's supply of beef. He had decided to return for it the next morning, and it was on doing so that another disappointment confronted him. He discovered that some wild animal had robbed him during the night.

"It was about this time that Ben Holiday, the famous stage operator, who already owned nearly all the land around Emerald Bay, on the California shore, purchased the island, and through his generosity the old Captain's few wants were supplied. Mark Twain was then amusing the world with his stories, mostly written on the Nevada shore, at the little town of Glenbrook, this being the nearest point to his headquarters on the old stage line at Carson City. Lucky Baldwin had purchased large holdings at Tallac, just south of Emerald Bay, and lumbermen, forerunners of civilization, were beginning to denude the surrounding hills. Indian traders were vibrating back and forth, selling their wares or exchanging them for firewater, and acting as guides. The camp at Glenbrook was the metropolis of the district. It had reached the stage of development that required a saloon and gambling layout, which attracted hither all of the sports in the locality. It drew crowds from the Virginia Camp, the Comstock, and from other mining settlements, where fortunes were being uncovered every hour, and where millionaires were often made in a single day. Flumes were constructed to carry lumber card. He won, and staking the jackwere being built, and from this mushroom growth of industry a miscellaneous assortment of humanity was scouring the hills and mountains in search of riches.

"The little Glenbrook saloon and gambling hell was doing a thriving business. Hither the old Captain often came, and he was always received as the chief entertainer. It was on his farewell visit that I saw him for the only time. I had just arrived to help unburden the district of some of its riches, which I had heard were to be acquired by simply picking them from the gruond, as one would pick apples from a tree, having just been turned loose with a diploma from an Eastern college. It was the night of the Captain's great luck—with a question mark after 'luck.' There he sat, half drunk already, wagering his last cent, a few dollars, on the turn of a card. He won, and staking the jackpot won again. The wagers grew, and still he won. He plunged, and seemed unable to lose. Newly-made kings of finance pitted their gold against the old sea-dog's luck, and the moment one was forced to vacate his seat another took his place with a fresh supply of gold. Crazed with the excitement, the Captain ordered the doors of the saloon thrown wide open. Everything was free. The news soon spread about the town, and the crowd in the saloon became a seething mass. Those that could not be served at the bar received their glasses over the heads of the more fortunate ones, and the clink of glasses and the oaths of the drinkers drowned all other sound. The crowd was going mad. Suddenly there was swish of the wind, a clap of thunder, and a blinding streak of lightning. As the rumble died away and the drunken crowd stood seemingly overawed, the Captain arose, and with a trembling hand held a glass high over his head. As the liquor dashed out, running down over his wrist and arm, his husky voice gave a toast to his old white yawl, his rocky home, and his uncompleted grave, and announced that the game was ended and he would immediately set sail.

"His comrades pleaded with him as he staggered toward the door, but with a last wave of bravado he threw them aside and staggered into his yawl.

"Through the blackness of the night, penetrated now and then by flashes of lightning, they followed with their eyes the departure of his little craft. The wind shrieked and moaned through the trees, and the waves of the lake rolled high and strong. At times only the top of the sail, lying far over, could be discerned above their crest, and then, of a sudden, the boat itself would seem to soar to a dizzy height. Again only the uppermost part of the rigging was visible, and the last flash that revealed his craft silhouetted only a little white speck against the distant pines.

"Lake Tahoe is over a mile above the sea, and is surrounded by mountains that are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above its surface. The wind often sweeps down the gorges in a hurricane, and during such a storm it is impossible to tell from what direction it may come. Just off Rubicon Point the wind and water are both very dangerous at such times, and a craft, strongly built and ably manned, would have very treacherous sailing, the waves, rolled high by a long sweep of wind, dashing against an almost perpendicular cliff. It is claimed that there, at an unfathomable depth, rest the bones of many a dare-devil boatman of the early days.

"The next day a part of the Captain's old yawl was seen still pounding itself against the rocks of Rubicon Point. The little niche in the granite, which the Captain had been years in chipping out, and in which he expected to rest after a life of hardships, adventures and disappointments, still remains, as you have seen, unoccupied, and while there is no inscription to preserve his name, it is not likely that Captain Dick will be soon forgotten around Emerald Bay."

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS

Kansas City is going to try to develop a system by which teachers in the public schools will be required to spend half an hour each day in teaching children kindness to dumb animals. The humane society of that city has been asked to draw up a bill and present to the legislature for the inauguration of such a system. Certainly parents should lead in such instruction, and no child should be permitted to have a pet cat, dog or bird, unless it is treated kindly. Such home instruction, extended by teachers in the schools, will have lasting benefit on children.

Cruelty is oftener due to thoughtlessness than to real intention of being unkind, and a word in time may prevent it. There is a financial side to the treatment of animals, especially to those on the farm. Neglect and cruelty there, lessen the value of stock, and the prices they might bring. Animals left out in all kinds of weather are incapable of the best work, and certainly their selling price is lessened.—Columbus Dispatch.

IRON AND STEAL.

Next to agriculture, the world's most important productive industry is now that of iron and steel manufacture. In America, Germany and Britian, iron ranks next to agriculture. In number of persons employed, the iron group of trades in Great Britian surpassed the textile group for the first time at the 1901 census. While the textile group of industries employed 1,462,000 persons, most of whom were females, in 1901 the iron and kindred trades employed 1,475,000 workers, practically the whole of whom were men. Thus from a wage, employment or any other standpoint, the British iron industry stands out above all other manufacturing industries. And so it is in America and Germany. But the iron trade is of far more importance to England than it is to America or Germany. Britain depends far more upon imported raw materials than they do, and, therefore, depends far more upon exports of manufactures, of which those of iron are now the chief. But the Germans, less dependent upon iron exports, are very rapidly overtaking the British in this branch of trade; while the Americans, still less dependent upon such trade, have pushed their productive capacity so far in excess of their domestic requirements that they have at last a splendid opportunity of carrying out their oft-repeated threat to "annex the world's trade in steel." The international iron and steel trade situation was never so full of possibilities as at the close of 1910.—Cassier's Magazine.

WILL DETERMINE CARRIER PROBLEM

Special Postoffice Agents Are Weighing Mail Delivered Here This Week

As a test to determine whether or not the Los Angeles postoffice is entitled to the additional carriers asked for by Postmaster Harrison, every piece of mail delivered by carrier this week will be counted and weighed. The counting and weighing will be done under the supervision of two special agents of the postoffice department who have for sometime been making an investigation of the carrier service of the city.

Upon the report of these agents will be based the final decision of the department. Postmaster Harrison is confident that the investigators will be shown that the additional carriers asked for by him are a necessity.

"The proposition of more carriers has come to a show down this week. Postmaster Harrison said today; "If we can show the investigators that we deserve the additional carriers we shall, I am sure, get them and it then will be possible to extend the carrier service to parts of the city that now do not get the privilege. Without the additional cariers it will be impossible to give the outlying sections the service that I should like to see them have. I am confident that we shall receive the new carriers.

"There now are more people in the city than ever before and this causes a proportionately heavy business."

TIME LIMIT OF COLD STORAGE

We now have the report of the senate committee on manufactures on the result of its investigation with regard to the length of time of food may be properly held in cold storage, says the Christian Science Monitor. It is recommended that the beef limit be fixed at seven months, veal at four months pork at four months, lamb at three months, poultry at three months, eggs at three months, butter at three months. The bill introduced by Senator Lodge allowed a year on all of these articles. The report says that the quantity of cold storage eggs in New York City each year is about 700,000 cases and in Chicago about 1,000,000 cases. Toughing on eggs is important because of the difficulty which ordinary people experience in telling from external appearance, whether these articles are fresh or stale, the report says: "There is a strong showing made in support of the proposition that the people always trade with the oldest stock, and that when new eggs come into market they are withheld from the public in order that eggs already becoming deteriorated from storage may pass out."

So that, assuming the market to be controlled, the consumer is always getting stale eggs, no matter how earnestly and faithfully the hens of the country may be striving to supply him with fresh.

There are, however, two sides to this question. Before the egg supply was conserved we had either a feast or a famine. The cold storage system, properly operated, should maintain both the supply and the price of eggs at a nearly uniform level the year round, and should return fair dividends upon the capital invested. Because the system has not always been wisely conducted it has fallen into more or less disfavor and disrepute. But this condition is not irmediable. The cold storage companies have it still within their power to serve the public efficiently and satisfactorily while at the same time maintaining a comfortable business for themselves. They should never forget however, that their principal function is to serve the public well.

The British admiralty has decided that each warship shall carry several hundred tons of fuel oil to serve as an auxiliary to its coal supply.

POSTAL INEFFICIENCY.

There will be no parcels post legislation at the present session of congress. It is just as well, perhaps, that the pending measure should fail of enactment. It is not a parcels post measure such as is needed. If enacted, it would be little more than an opening wedge. When the fight is made it will take no more effort to get a thorough and satisfactory parcels post than to obtain an inadequate half-way measure such as the postmaster-general has proposed.

It is a significant commentary on the management of the postoffice department that in 10 years it has appeared before congress with no suggestions or measures designed to increase the postal business of the country. Its efforts instead, have been directed to discouraging an increase in business.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

SOME STRANGE DISASTERS.

How extraordinary are our American disasters. New York alone has had a series of picturesque accidents that is most remarkable. The great fire in the Hoboken docks, when mighty steamships drifted up and down stream ablaze from stem to stern; the dreadful Slocum holocaust, and, more recently, the destructive explosion in the New York Central power house, all have been unlike anything with which European cities are familiar. Now the blowing up of a scow of dynamite kills a score of people and shakes the skyscrapers of Manhattan on their earth-piercing foundations. There is panic and confusion through miles of city streets. The damage is put at almost a million dollars. In dramatic strangeness the happenings in our cities stand alone. Only the incredible "Battle of Stepney" which London recently offered can be compared to them.—Chicago Post.

A Massachusetts superintendent of police wants to revive the ducking stool for women who talk too much. Assuming that he has no personal and family reasons for this, and is speaking generally, he might be asked if he will also include men who swear too much?—Woman's National Daily.

Of the 1,000,000 horse-power which the rivers of Minnesota are estimated to be capable of producing, less than one-third has been made available.

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TROPICO CITIZEN SHANGHAIED?

Enforced Ocean Voyage Take to San Francisco.

The laugh is on Robert Devine.

For several days Thomas Burke, an old friend and business associate of Mr. Devine, had been visiting at the latter's home and left for San Francisco last week, going by one of the fast boats. It was Mr. Devine's intention to accompany him as far as San Pedro only, to bid him Godspeed on his journey, etc. He saw Mr. Burke safely on the boat and thinking he had a few minutes to spare ere the boat would pull out, he accompanied him to his cabin. Time passed more rapidly it seems than Mr. Devine was aware of and upon emerging from the cabin he found the steamer in motion, and the gangplanks withdrawn. Here was a predicament. Mr. Burke rushed to the captain of the vessel rapidly explaining the situation. He offered $100 to have Mr. Devine sent ashore.

The captain took in the situation at a glance, but refused to stop the ship or to put back a boat with the Tropico citizen in it.

"But," exclaimed Mr. Devine, "I have only a dollar in my pocket. I can't pay my fare."

The captain loked him in the eye and said: 'You look honest. You are evidently not trying to beat your way. We will carry you to San Francisco for nothing and board you besides."

What more could be done? Nothing, so Mr. Devine was borne on to the Golden Gate, a guest of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, with $1.00 in his pocket.

His family was advised by wireless of the circumstances. This cost Mr. Devine $1.15, so he had by this time 15 cents less than notning in his pocket.

After a visit of a few days in San Francisco, which city he had not seen for thirty-five years, he returned by the same boat in company with Attorney Baker, who had been in Sacramento filing with the Secretary of State the incorporation paper of the City of Tropico.

Mr. Devine says he enjoyed his forced voyage immensely and met many old acquaintances in San Francisco.

THE KIND THAT COUNTS.

The following letter from Dr. Edward B. Weston, in far-off Chicago, was received this week. It is the kind that not only prompts a thrill of pleasure occasioned by favorable mention of our paper, but brings that substantial support which makes for the financial success of The Sentinel—a paid-up subscription.

Dr. Weston is president of the Chicago Archery Association, and Mr. E. H. Weston, photographer, is a member of the same organi-

The Weekly Sentinel, Tropico, Cal.

Enclosed please find my subscription to The Weekly Sentinel for six months.

I have received a copy of your paper from my son, E. H. Weston, a photographer in Tropico, and order the paper that I may keep in touch with his home town.

I congratulate you on the appearance of The Sentinel.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD B. WESTON.

VALUED SOUVENIRS.

M. M. Eshelman, 1253 Blanche avenue, has two valuable souvenirs. One is a German bible, with notes by Martin Luther, published at Basle, in 1720. The pictures, print, binding and covers are all unique, representing the printer's art of the earlier years of the 18th century. The other souvenir is a white thorn cane. The little tree grew on the famous Antietam, Maryland, battlefield, and during that hotly-contested occasion, a minnie ball was imbedded in its root. The relic was cut from the field by an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway and presented to Mr. Eshelman, who now has a collection of forty canes.

PRESBYTERIAN WILL ELECT TRUSTEES.

The annual congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church for the election of trustees will be held in the church, Wednesday evening, March 29. Preceding the meeting the Ladies' Aid will serve a supper to all the adult members of the congregation. Supper at 6:30 p. m.

TROPICO ICE COMPANY.

On Monday next the Tropico Ice Company will begin serving patrons with ice. H. G. Van Meter of the Tropico Express, is manager, and will have his headquarters at the Tropico Mercantile Store. Phone Sunset 291. Home 523.

We exchange, buy and sell second-hand cook stoves, gas ranges, blue flame oil stoves and gasoline ranges. Tropico Stove & Light Co.

THE GLENDALE ANNEXATION VOTE.

OUT OF 285 VOTES 99 ARE FOR IT

The agony is over and the adversaries of the incorporated city of Tropico have triumphed. As they are congratulating themselves, they have succeeded in splitting the city in two, and in annexing all that part of it east of a line parallel to and one hundred and fifty feet west of Brand Boulevard to the city of Glendale. No part of Brand Boulevard or of the Tropico school building and grounds belong to Tropico. They belong to Glendale, and one of the Tropico trustees and the city clerk are citizens resident of Glendale. All that is left to the city of Tropico are four of its trustees, its city marshal, and its city treasurer, besides the three ex-trustees of the Tropico public school. This is the result of the Glendale annexation election lately held, and which the annexationists look upon so admiringly. They have brought it about by a vote of 99 to 55 against it.

The vote against the incorporation of Tropico was 116, so that all the opposition to the incorporation was cast for the annexation except 17 votes. At the incorporation election 285 votes were cast, 169 of which were for incorporation and 116 against it. Assuming that the entire vote of the annexed (?) district to have been cast (154) the vote of what is left of Tropico would be 131; or annexed to Glendale 154 electors to 131 left to Tropico. The majority for incorporation was 59. The majority for annexation is 44. This would indicate that the part of Tropico not annexed to Glendale has a majority in favor of incorporation of 103 out of 131 votes. It would seem therefore that the larger part of the territory and voting strength of Tropico had gone into Glendale. But by how many of the electors of Tropico is this inspiring result brought about? Just ninety and nine out of a total of two hundred and eighty-five. In other words, had the question been submitted to the vote of the city of Tropico the annexation would have been defeated by a vote of 186 for, to 99 against such annexation, unless there are enemies in the camp within the unannexed territory, which is probable. The question now is: Will the city of Tropico lay down to this gross imposition. It is up to the city's board of trustees to answer.

MISLEADING STATEMENT.

The Express yesterday stated the results of the recent election of the east side of Tropico of which we are all familiar, and went on to say:

"It now rests with the Supreme Court whether or not the eastern portion of Tropico will be allowed to be taken into Glendale."

This article is extremely misleading. There is no question before the Supreme Court as to whether or not Tropico is an incorporated city.

The only question that has been made of the legality of the election of March was disposed of by Judge Wilbur in the Superior Court, and he set at [illegible] that should exist as to the legality of incorporation.

The only thing now possible for [illegible] to do is to prove fraud in the election and canvass of the same. There has been no intimation of such a course and there is no suspicion in the mind of any one, we believe, that any fraud was committed.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Use Jevne's bread and rolls for sale by the Tropico Mercantile Co.

A full line of films and kodak supplies at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

The Baraca and Philathea societies of the Presbyterian Church will have a social evening tonight (Friday evening).

The Christian Endeavor social last Saturday evening was strictly a St. Patrick affair, at which over forty attended. The green was conspicuous, both in decoration of the church parlors as well as in personal adornment.

Mrs. C. D. Nicholson of Tropico arrived in Lancaster on Wednesday and has taken up her residence in the signal maintainr's cottage, north of the station. Mr. Nicholson recently succeeded Roy White as signal maintainer between Rosamond and Harold.—Antelope Valley Ledger.

L. W. Chobe, the Glendale electrician, is doing the wiring of the new two-story residence in course of construction on Gardena avenue in the Richardson tract. He also has the contract to wire the residence of W. B. Black on Park avenue.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flat irons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, $3.

Emmet Erskine, sheriff of Imperial county, who was on his way to San Quentin with two prisoners, was detained in Los Angeles on account of delayed trains. He availed himself of the delay to visit his brother, Don Erskine, of Brand boulevard.

Mr. B. F. Burlingham is in Strawberry Park. He has accepted a position with the berry growers of that place, having been associated with some of the growers a few years ago in Tropico.

Dr. A. O. Conrad, who has for several weeks been confined with a broken leg, is again able to attend his office duties.

A gas stove and gas lights mean economy, comfort and convenience. Have your house piped for gas by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. We'll connect your stove, hang gas fixtures and lights and adjust your gas burners so you get the maximum of heat with the minimum consumption of gas.

California Corn Cure, guaranteed to remove corns; 25c bottles for sale only at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

N. C. Burch will prepare your deeds, leases, mortgages, and other legal papers, and do any and all your Notary work. Office at residence, Cerritos avenue, Tropico, Cal.

Mr. B. E. Murdock of Los Angeles, spent a day with Mr. and Mrs. Weston, last week. It was a farewell visit previous to a tour of Europe and Japan. Mr. Murdock recently inherited part of an English estate belonging to the Earl of Derby. He is one of the leading photographic operators in Los Angeles.

Mr. Theato, who is touring the continent gathering information for a course of lectures, has just gone to New Orleans. He spent a month in Tropico taking pictures and collecting information concerning our beautiful valley and surrounding hills.

PRIZE CONTEST FOR PHOTOS.

The prize contest now being held at the "Bungalow Studio" is creating a good bit of comment and interest. Mr. Weston has received an armful of letters and expects many more. He says there is room for improvement in the answers, so don't be backward about sending yours in, because of lack of confidence. In the front show-case are shown two photographs of the same party on which criticisms are expected. To the writer of the best answers, a dozen photographs worth $12.50 will be given. The contest closes April 5.

PATCH WORK.

The differences between the board of supervisors and the good roads highway commission have been patched up through the intermediation of the grand jury now in session. Whether they will stay 'patched" is a question. A feeling has existed, among countrymen at least, that the highway commission is liable to the charge of mismanagement of its affairs to the great detriment of taxpayers, and the board of supervisors were looked to for the adoption of remedial measures in the matter. It is understood they have effected this by securing, through the intervention of the grand jury, an arrangement by the terms of which, according to the official statement, A. E. Loder, the chief engineer of the highway commission, and F. H. Joyner, the maintenance engineer recently appointed by the supervisors, will work harmoniously together as the representatives of the different bodies.

KITCHEN SHOWER.

What proved to be a very unique social affair was the kitchen shower given by Mrs. Morris Cook of Brand Boulevard in honor of Miss Lillian Walker of Los Angeles, at which affair was announced the engagement of Miss Walker to Mr. R. F. Bancroft, one of Tropico's popular young business men.

Mrs. Cook made of the dining room a modern and up-to-date kitchen with all the paraphernalia, accoutrements, and equipment which is found in the kitchen of the present day. In this kitchen, which was appropriately decorated, ten ladies were served with a course luncheon after an afternoon spent in preparing linen articles for the bride-to-be. The ladies who enjoyed Mrs. Cook's hospitality were Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Mrs. A. W. Paine, Mrs. Leigh Bancroft, Mrs. A. McIntosh of Santa Isabella, Cal., Mrs. Fleming of Kansas, Mrs. Orrin Snyder, Mrs. S. M. Street, Mrs. Bert Richardson and the guest of honor, Miss Walker and the hostess, Mrs. Cook.

The bill for the conversion of Throop Institute into the California Institute if Technology has been defeated, and Dr. James A. S. Scherer, president of Throop, minces no words in attributing its defeat to the use of the most shameful and disreputable methods possible at the hands of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler and certain regents of the State University. Addressing the senate in reference to this action on the measure, Hon. Le C. Gates spoke as follows:

"You have sown the wind. It may take all the wisdom and forbearance of the south to prevent the reaping of the whirlwind. I am regretful beyond words that I am unable to continue the fight for the bill. Unless some like measure is enacted there will arise in the southern part of the state an institution which will truly rival the University of California."

TROPICO CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Church of the Brethren.
Park and Glendale avenues. Services each Sunday. Sunday school 10 a.m. Preaching 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Christian Workers, 7 p.m. Ministers—Wm. Stutsman, M. M. Eshelman, S. S. Garst, Joseph Root. Everybody welcome to all services.

Presbyterian Church.
Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, pastor. Bible School with Baraca-Philathea Classes, 9:45 a.m. F. C. Richardson, superintendent.
Sermon 11:00 a.m. Christian Endeavor 6:45. Evening Sermon 7:30.
Wednesday evening: Lecture Room Talk, Conference and Prayer.
Church Parlor Meetings: Baraca-Philathea, Business and Social, third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.
Ladies' Missionary Society, third Tuesday of each month at 2:30 p.m.
Ladies' Aid Society, first Wednesday of each month at 2:00 p.m.

Methodist Church.
Rev. W. C. Botkins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School at 10 a.m. Epworth League meeting at 6:30 p.m.
Mid-week prayer meeting at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday.

$1.25 per word inserts classified ads. in 36 leading papers in U. S. Sen dfor list. The Dake Advertising Agency, 432 S. Main street, Los Angeles, or 12 Geary street, San Francisco.

GLENDALE CHURCH DIRECTORY

Methodist Episcopal of Casa Verdugo.
corner Louise and Dyden streets. Rev. C. R. Norton. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; C. H. Lee, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a.m.

First Baptist.
Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Haines. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Catholic.
Seventh and Cedar streets. Rev. J. S. O'Neill. Sunday services: Mass 8 a.m.; Sunday school follows. Mass 10:30.

Central Christian.
Sixth and Louise streets. Rev. J. W. Utter. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; C. E., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First M. E.,
Third and Dayton. Rev. J. F. Humphrey. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian.
Fourth and Cedar streets. Rev. S. L. Ward. Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Seventh Day Adventist.
Fourth street Sanitarium. Sabbath school, 10:00 a.m. Preaching, 11:00 a.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

St. Mark's Episcopal
Fourth and Isabelle streets. Rev. R. O. Mackintosh. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m.

West Glendale,
Fifth and Pacific. Rev. A. B. Morrison. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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